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for November 16, 1935

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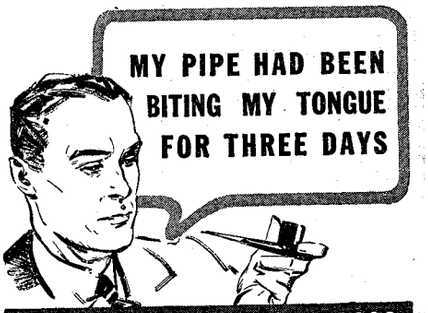
said Mr. Myers of Bristol, Tennessee-Virginia



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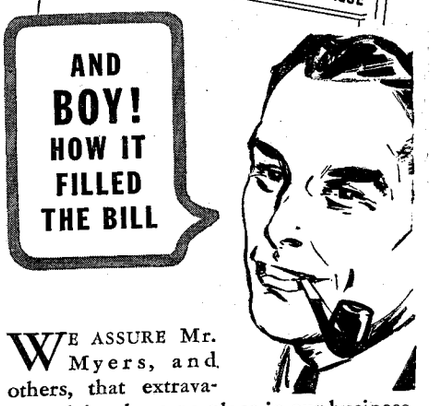

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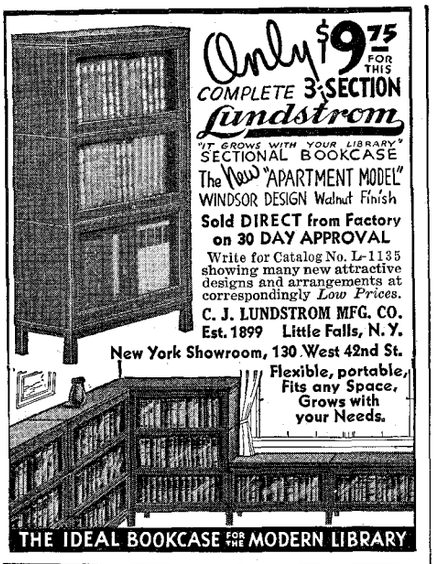

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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copesetic.—"E. H.," Newark, N. J.—The origin of the term is unknown. Tho the term has been used on the stage by Bill Robinson, the Negro tap-dancer, in the sense of "everything fine, dandy, rosy," and he recalls vividly its use by him as a boy some fifty years ago, it appears that the expression may not have been coined by him but was in use in the South many years before that time. The Lexicographer would appreciate additional information from the readers of this Column.

most complete.—"F. P. A.," New York City.—The comparative and superlative degrees of *complete, perfect, extreme*, etc., have the support of literary usage. Shakespeare in "Henry VI" wrote, "The *most complete* champion that ever I heard"; in "Henry IV," "Our men are *more perfect* in the use of arms," and in "Cymbeline," "And thy *most perfect* goodness." Samuel Johnson wrote, "Those who have received *more complete* intelligence"; Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Its information is earliest, *completest*, and surest." Longfellow has, "But the *most perfect* harmony"; Whittier, "Which well might shame *extremest* hell." Byron wrote, "The grave shall bear thy *chiefest* prize away," and Sheridan, "My *chiefest* entertainment."

presently.—"H. A. B.," Rowayton, Conn.—The use of this adverb in the sense of immediately, at once, is now classed by the dictionary as archaic. That is, the term in this sense is antiquated and tho still found, is going out of use in literary English. Formerly, until roughly the end of the 17th century, the sense was in general use. Shakespeare wrote ("Two Gentlemen of Verona," act iv, sc. 4): "Go *presently* and take this ring with thee," meaning *immediately*, as the context shows. And Fielding unmistakably used it in this sense in "Tom Jones" (1749) in describing a poor woman who "no sooner looked at the serjeant than she *presently* recognized him." From this earlier use, occurring from the early part of the 15th century, the sense gradually became weakened, probably during the 17th century, to its ordinary modern use of by and by, after a little time, shortly. The use of the word in its earlier sense occurs so rarely nowadays as to befog the reader, to give him a feeling of ambiguity.

to drop in; to drop up.—"A. M. S.," New York City.—Idiomatic phrases in the English language are the despair of foreigners; the phrases so rarely make sense if the words are considered separately. The idiom, "to drop in," meaning to happen in, as for a chat, is well established, and is an accepted part of our speech. "To drop up" is not generally accepted, possibly because of the utter incongruity.

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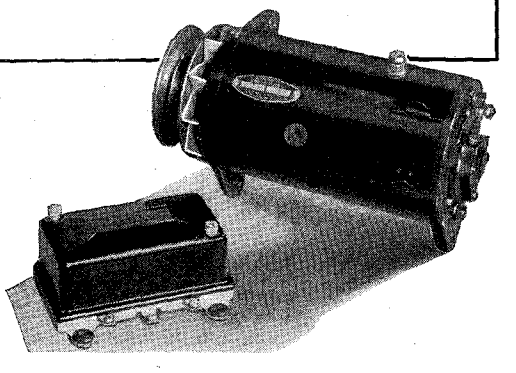

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 16, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ELECTORAL BLOWS AND BOOSTS FOR NEW DEAL—President's Name and Policies Loom Large in Scattered Campaigns, and, Later, in Political Inquests

On Election Day in November, 1910, an obscure young Democrat, candidate for the New York State Senate, scanned the returns from Dutchess County. He had reason to be anxious. Only once since the War Between the States had that district sent a Democrat to the Upper House at Albany.

When the votes were counted, young Franklin D. Roosevelt smiled. His neighbors had started him on a political career which led to the White House.

Last week, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of that occasion, President Roosevelt smiled again at his mother's home at Hyde Park. The neighbors had come in a "victory parade" to tell him the town had elected its first Democratic supervisor in thirty-five years. Old-fashioned torchlights sputtered and fife and drum played "Anchors Aweigh," as the President beamed on the victorious supervisor, Elmer Van Wagner. James Roosevelt, the President's father, had been one of Hyde Park's rare Democratic supervisors half a century ago.

It was not altogether a moment of sentiment. President Roosevelt had come home from Washington to vote, but the polls were open in other towns, too.

New York

Casting his eye over those scattered sections of the country where off-year elections were held last week, the President could see:

In the President's home-State, Republicans recaptured control of the Assembly by winning eighty-two out of 150 seats. Two Congressional vacancies in New York City were filled by Democrats, William B. Barry and Edward W. Curley. New York State is normally Republican and New York City is normally Democratic.

Wide World

S. Davis Wilson, Republican winner in close election in Philadelphia

"The Republican victory in New York State was the fifth straight defeat for the New Deal in three months," commented Theodore C. Wallen in the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.), "and, considering its size, the worst blow to be dealt President Roosevelt's reelection prospects to date.

"National political leaders put it down as the prime political development of the year, since the President's Party had now suffered a reverse in his home-State for the first time since he became Governor, in 1928.

"It was felt that the decisiveness of the New York Assembly result, despite the combined efforts of the President and James A. Farley, his political manager, indicated that the Democratic and New Deal misfortunes in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut were not isolated instances of purely local significance, but reflectors of a wide-spread trend against the Party in power nationally."

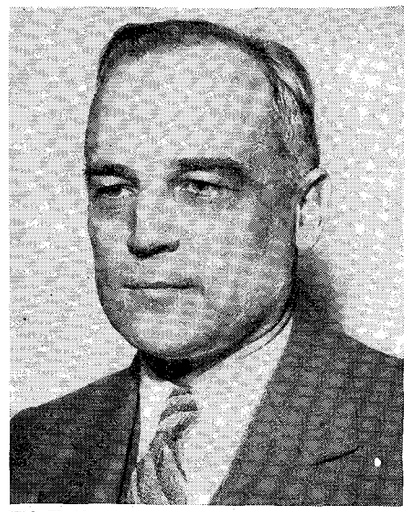
© International

Elmer Van Wagner: His victory brought joy to the Roosevelt family

Postmaster General Farley, New York State Democratic Chairman as well as National Chairman, was not disheartened.

"The State is gerrymandered so as to insure that only on the occasion of landslide elections can the Democrats gain a majority in the Assembly. . . . Accepting that the New Deal was the issue, New York State voted in favor of it by the large majority of about 500,000."

Administration leaders kept their fingers crossed until they heard from Kentucky. The returns were late, because that State keeps the ballots under seal for the first day, and counts them at leisure.



Wide World

Harold H. Burton, who won on the issue of boss rule in Cleveland

Kentucky

When they were counted, Gov. Ruby Laffoon's bolt against the Democratic candidate vanished in thin air. His antagonistic Lieutenant Governor, A. B. Chandler, was swept into the Governorship over the Republican candidate, Judge King Swope.

Seeing the New Deal as the issue in Kentucky, Mr. Farley declared that "this should be the answer to assertions that the Roosevelt Administration is losing favor with the people."

The New York *Daily News* (Ind.) discounted the Farley interpretation with:

"The Democratic Party was split wide open, with the incumbent Democratic Governor openly campaigning for the Republican Gubernatorial nominee. Despite this, a rambunctious New Deal Democrat won the Governorship hands down. That tickled Farley. For didn't Mr. Chandler run on a 'me and Roosevelt' platform?

"But it happens that Mr. Swope conducted his campaign on local issues, and refrained from criticizing Roosevelt and the New Deal."

Wrapped up in the huge vote was the fate of Kentucky's sixteen-year-old dry amendment. When national prohibition ended, the Kentucky General Assembly voted to submit to the people whether the State amendment should be retained. Last week the people said "No" and the wets

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won out, to the joy of the State's great distilling interests.

For the first time in the State's history, a Negro was elected to the Legislature.

Irregularities and violence marked the voting. Two men were killed and two others wounded in shooting and cutting affrays.

Pennsylvania

Republicans have held Philadelphia like a citadel for fifty years. This year, Senator Joseph F. Guffey and Gov. George H. Earle, both Democrats, stormed the fort. Their candidate for Mayor, John B. Kelly, former Olympics sculling champion, had been affiliated with the Republican Party in his early days.

He lost to S. Davis Wilson, the Republican nominee, who was elected Controller as a Democrat, and was a New Deal supporter a year ago.

Judge Jesse E. B. Cunningham won a seat on the Superior Court Bench. His Democratic opponent, Robert L. Myers, had promised voters that if elected he would interpret the law in the light of the "liberal policies of the Earle administration."

"In the only State-wide contest at Tuesday's election," wrote Joseph H. Miller in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "the Guffey-Earle machine was decisively trounced by the Republican Party.

"Cunningham's victory was interpreted in political circles as the beginning of the decline of the Democratic State machine, and as a definite indication that the trend of the State is away from the New Deal."

New Jersey

Republicans added eight seats to their majority in the New Jersey Assembly, and lost two in the Senate.

"It is not probable, but it is conceivable," commented *The Jersey Journal* (Ind.-Rep.), "that next year the national result may depend on the sixteen electoral votes of New Jersey. It is also not probable, but it is also conceivable, that, next year, the national result may depend on the votes of some of the Hudson bailiwicks that, this week, rolled up such unheard-of Democratic majorities with some folks asleep at the Democratic switch."

Democratic candidates in Mississippi walked into office without opposition.

In Virginia, Democrats overwhelmed Republicans in most counties and cities.

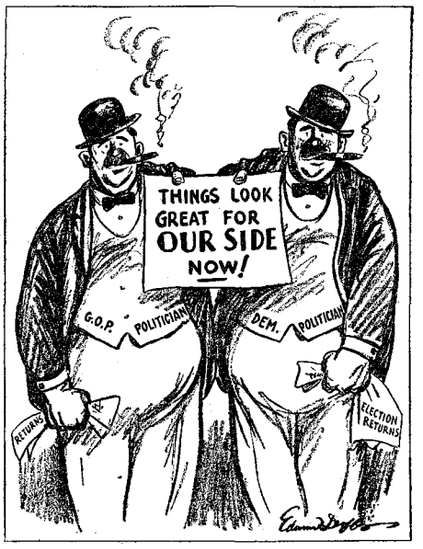
In Ohio, twenty-five out of forty-two cities and towns elected Republican mayors. Harold H. Burton rode into office in Cleveland in a drive against "boss rule."

San Francisco reelected its Republican Mayor by an increased vote. Among the municipal elections in New England, the outstanding event was the return of the Socialist Mayor in Bridgeport, Connecticut, with double his former vote, a solid Socialist Board of Aldermen behind him. Reading, Pennsylvania, also elected a Socialist Mayor.

Election of a Socialist Mayor, hitherto "almost unthinkable in an Eastern city," indicated to the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "that the phobia which once was associated widely with the term Socialist is disappearing."

Press Splits on Elections' Meaning

The New Deal Doomed, Gaining, Wobbling in the Opinion of Different Editors—Looking Forward to 1936



Is Everybody Happy?

—*Duffy in the Baltimore* Sun

The New Deal is doomed. The New Deal is gaining. The New Deal is holding its own. The New Deal is wobbling.

Last week's elections meant all these things—to different editors.

"There is such a thing as winning a game even when the cards are stacked against you," commented the Idaho *Statesman* (Rep.). "That is what happened in New York State. The Republicans wrested control of the State Assembly from the Democrats and established control for themselves with a comfortable majority, in spite of the fact that national headquarters, headed personally by Big Jim Farley himself, used almost every conceivable device in behalf of the Democratic candidates and Federal money was distributed with a lavish hand.

"The election results elsewhere show that Republican claims of a distinct and sweeping reaction toward the New Deal and the Roosevelt Administration are more than justified. It is no easy task to win an election against a party in power which shamelessly uses government funds indirectly to 'buy' votes, but in district after district this is exactly what the Republicans did on Tuesday and it constitutes a most encouraging sign."

"No Longer Fortified"

Speaking also from a non-voting State which could pass up local issues for national portents, the San Diego *Union* (Rep.) said:

"These victories have more significance rather than less by reason of the fact that they were won by Republicans in Republican territory. They prove that President Roosevelt no longer has personal power to overcome his Party handicap—that, in sum, the Democratic Party is now the Democratic Party again, no longer fortified with Roosevelt magic. The jag is ended and the headache is impending."

The elections proved no such thing to the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.)

"Beating a few Democratic candidates for the legislature in nominally Republican districts in the East," said that paper, "is not enough to restore the pink to a G.O.P. elephant that next year must face the powerful personality of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

The Arkansas *Democrat* (Dem.) was not surprized that the elections furnished grounds for claims of victory for both sides.

"It has been no secret that President Roosevelt has heavy opposition in the East, but it is in the Midwest that the test will come in 1936," it added. "When the November election rolls around, the farmers will support the President, which will mean reelection, regardless of how the East may go."

Democratic Recession

Digging into the election returns, Raymond Clapper of the Washington *Post* (Ind.) concluded:

"Democratic strength appears to have receded slightly from the 1934 peak when it went to such abnormal lengths that the Democrats swept Pennsylvania, and for the first time in twenty-two years captured the New York Assembly by a margin of four seats. Only the complete disappearance of the Republican Party would permit such a situation to continue.

"Now there has been a recession. But if the Republicans are satisfied with it, they are easily pleased. These results indicate that the Democratic strength is slipping and probably that Mr. Roosevelt is slipping—but about as fast as a glacier creeps down a mountainside."

Makes Predictions

From the Republican view-point, David Lawrence made the following predictions in his copyrighted newspaper column:

"The Middle West will be the battleground. The Democrats may take heed of the tide and extend their 'breathing spell' into a longer period. The Republicans will find their party organizations everywhere much stimulated, and campaign funds will be easier for them to gather.

"Talk of a Fusion or Coalition movement of conservative Republicans and Democrats will receive less attention from the regular Republican leaders because they will feel the Republican Party presents the only alternative to the New Deal.

"Many members of Congress who run as Democrats will find themselves thrown more and more closely in with President Roosevelt in the hope that he will be even stronger than they in getting votes for their ticket in 1936. The next Congress will not be a radical Congress and the session will be relatively brief."

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Judicial Thumbs Down on Utility Act

Federal District Court Passes Its Own "Death Sentence" on Power-Industry Regulation; Ruling—"Invalid and of No Effect"; "Real Test" of Constitutionality Forecast

Acme

Federal Judge William C. Coleman: Utility stocks shot up after his decision

New Dealers, battered by recent court decisions against Rooseveltian legislation, suffered again last week. With the suddenness of a summer hail-storm, Judge William C. Coleman, in the Federal District Court at Baltimore, passed his own "death sentence" on the Public Utility Act of 1935.

In forceful direct words, the eminent fifty-one-year-old jurist, author of travel and hunting articles, held the Act invalid "in its entirety."

His ruling was that the trustees of the American States Public Services Company, who had submitted a petition last month to test the constitutionality of the Act, could regard it as "invalid and of no effect."

Said Judge Coleman, Kentucky-born, conservative Republican: "The invalid provisions of the Act . . . are so multifarious and so intimately and repeatedly interwoven throughout the Act as to render them incapable of separation from such part of the Act, if any, as otherwise might be valid.

"The Court can not rewrite the statute and give it an effect altogether different from that necessarily produced by its provisions viewed as a whole. Invalid parts of the law may be dropped only if what is retained is fully operative as a law. In the Public Utility Act, invalid provisions are the rule rather than the exception. If the dissection is attempted, scarcely a clause survives."

The decision was a body-blow to a piece of legislation passed just before Congress adjourned. It was generally regarded as a "compromise." Even as such it had strong and insistent support from President Roosevelt and his advisers. It called for the eventual dissolution of most utility-holding companies.

Confident in the belief that on appeal Judge Coleman's decision will be upheld, "the major public utility companies in the United States," said H. T. Rohs in *The Wall Street Journal* (Ind.), "probably will refuse to concede the authority given to various Federal agencies by the Public Utility Act of 1935 and decline to register under the Act by December 1, the dead-line for the vital test of its enforcement.

"Their backbone stiffened by [the decision], utility managements will bring a barrage of injunction suits against various government departments to restrain enforcement of the Act."

Following the publication of Judge Coleman's ruling there was brisk trading in public utilities' stocks on exchanges throughout the country notwithstanding the fact that government lawyers characterized the decision as "a newspaper head-line victory."

They promised "a real test" of the constitutionality of the law if any utility company fails to apply for registration by December 1. They announced that failure, on the part of any company covered by the Act, to register would be followed by prompt legal action.

To the Boston *Herald* (Rep.) the Baltimore decision is "grossly arbitrary." It "is so sweeping and emphatic that it will probably attract attention out of relation to its importance."

The Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.) takes exception to the ruling and says: "It appears so clearly a statement from the bench of a judge's political philosophy as to challenge its own ends. The Government's case ought to be even stronger before the higher courts. The Act aims to regulate virtually everything that such companies do, intrastate as well as interstate, is the judge's conclusion. We are not lawyers, but we challenge that. Not the judge on the bench, but the man, it seems to us, reached that conclusion."

On the other hand, says the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.): "The decision affirms the popular view that Congress far exceeded its powers, and certainly that it approved an unfairly destructive plan of holding-company regulation."

Different View

The Oklahoma *News* (Ind.) takes a somewhat different view. "The case is novel," it states, "in that the utility coaches were permitted to pick the opposing team and call its signals. The Federal Government was permitted to intervene 'as a friend of the court,' but not as a defendant.

"The job of defending a law which it opposed was left to the utilities. Victory under such circumstances was to be expected whether merited or not. The people who were without a friend at court to support their will might have been better pleased had the presiding judge called it 'no contest.'"

Signals From Young Republicans and Their Elders

Smoke from Republican camp-fires rose in the Western sky last week. President Roosevelt and Postmaster General Farley might have sniffed it as they rode back to Washington together from New York.

Gov. Alfred Mossman Landon of Kansas made his first public speech outside his home-State since his name went on the list of Presidential possibilities. Herbert Hoover prepared to go East again to speak in New York this week-end before the Ohio Society. Young Republicans from twenty-five States gathered in Des Moines to mobilize 40,000,000 potential voters.

"We are opposed to economic tyranny as we are to political tyranny," ran the declaration of principles they drew up on Sunday. "Conscious of the changing times, we submit that there is an American way to solve the problems of these times."

Writing of Governor Landon's appearance before the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Ralph J. Donaldson said in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.):

"Altho Landon's visit was described as non-political and the Governor declined to discuss the national political situation, the speech was an exposition of the business theories and political philosophy on which the Republicans will base their appeal to the country next year.

"The man who is regarded as one of the leading possible contenders for the Republican nomination called for a pay-as-you-go policy of government financing, advocated a leadership which would keep the country out of the 'jitters' by rejecting unsound proposals and said the country needed 'sound common-sense administration' in

Wide World

Gov. Alf. M. Landon as he attended Ohio Chamber of Commerce meeting

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place of 'more laws, more programs, more experimentation.' "

To the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) the speech was "cagey" and "showed its author to be a politician of the more skilful sort."

To the Washington *Post* (Ind.) the "homely nature" of the principles expressed "clearly indicates that Governor Landon is much more than a politician seeking office."

A similar view of Herbert Hoover was gained by Arthur Sears Henning, who visited the former President last week for the Chicago *Daily Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.)

"I talked for two hours with former President Hoover to-day and came away with the clear impression that here is a man who is not seeking the Republican nomination for President next year," said Mr. Henning.

"But, as to the Republican nomination seeking him, that is another matter. If the Convention should turn to him for its candidate, Mr. Hoover would accept, grateful for vindication at the hands of his own Party, deeply sensible of the responsibility of leadership and fired with determination to save his country, as he views it, from ruin at the hands of the New Deal."

Exit: Senator Norris

In 1912, George William Norris, ex-farmhand and champion corn-husker, was elected United States Senator from Nebraska. Years before, in the House of Representatives, he had become known as a liberal and insurgent, a man who could pick up a gauntlet as speedily as he could throw one down.

Champion of public ownership of natural resources, violent antimilitarist, opponent of partizanship, and supporter of the New Deal, Senator Norris has been the center of many a lively fight during his four terms as Senator.

Now, at seventy-four, he is tired. Three weeks ago the gray, sad-eyed native of Ohio told friends, according to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.), "I am worn out and wish to retire to private life," and, the article continued:

"He also is said to have told them he intends to make no announcement whatever, on the theory that such action might bring on him the same pressure to become a candidate that kept him in the race six years ago."

When hundreds of supporters from all over the country deluged Senator Norris with protests against his decision, he was forced last week to change tactics. To the Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News* (Ind.), he announced, "I am no candidate. I am getting old. Younger men can, and should, carry on the work which I have tried to do during my years as Senator."

Immediately, another storm of protest began. From Washington came Associated Press dispatches: Senator Borah called his colleague's retirement "a great national loss"; Senator Black, Democrat, of Alabama, described Senator Norris as "one of the great men of the country, and, certainly, of the Senate. . . . He is a man of rugged honesty. . . . The country needs him."

From Doles to Jobs

Harry L. Hopkins Hopes to Have All States Off Federal Direct Relief by December 1, But Press Is Divided on His Policy

© Harris & Ewing

Harry L. Hopkins: A study in composure

In a small, bare, white-plastered room on the top floor of one of Washington's shabbiest office-buildings, a lean, gangling Iowan hunches over his desk.

His task is to get two-thirds of the more than 3,000,000 unemployed now on the dole into work-relief. The rest must be supported by States and communities.

When he appeared in Washington he was just another of President Roosevelt's dark-horse appointees. Now all the Capital knows about Harry L. Hopkins, dynamo behind the spending of billions for made work. Hopkins slices red tape with the zest he showed playing the basket-ball that won him his letter at Grinnell College. Along with his scarlet and black sweater, he annexed a golden Phi Beta Kappa key.

Correspondents like to go to Hopkins's press conferences. From sixty to eighty will listen to him, a study in composure, expounding his positive views. Under deft cross-questioning he appears free of tension, his long, thin fingers dangling, rather than gripping, the inevitable cigarette.

Now and again, when a question carries a barb, his brown eyes glint. Sometimes he smiles; sometimes his engaging smile turns to a deep, hearty laugh.

Chatting, doing, making important decisions with nervous speed, he had last week scratched seventeen States off Washington's dole-list. By the first of next month he hopes to have all forty-eight off. Nevertheless, he flatly warns that relief may have to be doled out, in one form or another, for years to come. He insists that the States must pay these doles.

How he feels when work-relief is criticized Mr. Hopkins explains in *Collier's*. To "Why spend $4,000,000,000 on employment; wouldn't it be cheaper to keep on with doles?" he answers:

"Of course it would be cheaper in terms of money! Cheaper, in all probability, by a full 50 per cent., but, when you count it up in terms of pride, courage, self-respect, ambition, and energy, a direct-relief program is a thousand times more costly than a work-program, for it tends inevitably towards the creation of a permanent pauper class, hopeless and helpless, and an increasing and crushing weight on the backs of the gainfully employed. . . .

"Another point in favor of work-relief is the necessity of maintaining the skills of men and women so that they will be able to grasp the opportunity for private employment when it does come.

Assuming the Task

"That is why we are switching from doles to jobs. The Federal Government, aided by the States and cities, assumed the task for the very good reason that private industry can not handle it. If we were to have a full recovery to-day, a vast number would still be lacking jobs due to technological unemployment.

"We know, now, that 2,500,000 were walking the streets in 1929, at a time when prosperity was assumed to have reached its peak, and experts figure that the number would total between five and six million to-day. I am frankly of the opinion that the State will always have to help . . . from now on, creating employment."

That creating of employment, Jay Franklin writes in *Vanity Fair*, "is the most impressive thing the American people have ever undertaken: the only peace-time program which in size, boldness of conception, and cost approaches the conduct of the Great War. It can—and will be—justly criticized on many important points.

"But it is setting us on the path which we all know we shall have to follow sooner or later: the substitution of useful work for doles, the rearrangement of much of our business life in terms of our real wealth and resources, and the provision of an annual income which will enable the average man to marry and raise a family in peace and security."

Yet Raymond Gram Swing, writing in *The Nation*, has quite a different view of made work *versus* the dole:

"The relief-rolls are not a cross section of American labor, but rather the sediment. They contain more of the casualties of the depression than the unemployed not on relief. It is doubtful whether they number enough skilled men, able and fit to work, to carry out a vast program of public works, no matter how widely administered.

"Workers of relief-projects themselves are disgusted with many of the Hopkins-made jobs. They see how wasteful they are, how inefficiently managed, how degrading, and, in essence, how insulting. Cash-relief may have been demoralizing, but it was better than mock work, obviously required of a man 'for his own good.' "

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Digest Again Polls Nation on the New Deal

Ten Million Ballots, Which Will Provide True Barometer of Public Opinion, Being Sent Out —Latest of Long Series, New Poll Is in Many Ways the Most Important

Two years and eight months the New Deal Policies have been on trial.

Are they now approved or disapproved by the American people? Has President Roosevelt's Administration lost ground, or has it won stronger support with the country as a whole?

A new nation-wide Poll by THE LITERARY DIGEST will answer these questions.

Two years ago last March 4 President Roosevelt took office, after an election the result of which was foretold with unerring —and customary—accuracy by a DIGEST Poll in 1932 which showed that of the popular vote Mr. Roosevelt would receive 59.86 per cent. He actually received 59.14 per cent. THE LITERARY DIGEST had come within seventy-two one hundredths of one per cent. of absolute accuracy.

"There is a significance about an adequate, honest, unbiased and unmanipulated poll," says Charles Michelson, Director of Publicity of the Democratic National Committee, writing in the Pittsburgh *Press*.

"For example, THE LITERARY DIGEST polls, taking in two million votes, have usually proved a fair index of what is to happen politically."

Most Important

To-day, with the President approaching the tests of another election campaign, a new DIGEST Poll asks America how it feels about his program. This new Poll, latest of a long series, will be in many ways the most important one ever taken by THE DIGEST. It comes in the midst of political and economic tumult, well in advance of the big national conventions, and about a year before the 1936 Presidential election.

Heavy fire rakes the New Deal. Some of its former officials are turning their guns upon it. Its alphabetical creations, aiming, the President has said, to better the lot of the average American, are under vigorous attack which is met by vigorous defense. Some of these New Deal agencies, notably the NRA, have been wiped out by the Supreme Court. Others now stand before that Court for final decision. Defenders of the New Deal insist that these plans and agencies must remain inviolate.

If the Supreme Court voids his chief measures many assert that the President will go to the country with a constitutional amendment to put through his program. Will the new DIGEST Poll reveal enough nation-wide popularity for his policies to support such an appeal?

"The New Deal is on the skids!" assert opponents.

"Americans indorse the Roosevelt program," declare supporters.

Ten Million Ballots

Which are right? To-day nobody knows. But THE LITERARY DIGEST intends to find out. Already thousands of workers are busy addressing, folding, and pouring into the post-office the ten million ballots which will provide a true barometer of public opinion. Repeatedly and infallibly this barometer has revealed in advance the results of Presidential and other elections.

This Poll will not settle the question of the 1936 Presidential election, which is too far in the future to be answered to-day. But it will surely ascertain the popularity of the New Deal to-day irrespective of the candidates of next year.

Millions of voters, both men and women, will be asked to place a simple mark on a secret ballot and mail it without signature. That ballot bears two questions. They are:

"Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the New Deal to date?"

"For whom did you vote for President in 1932?"

These ballots will be enclosed in individually addressed envelops to be delivered directly to the voters whose names are on the envelops. No ballots will be distributed otherwise.

Each voter will vote as personally and secretly as if he stood alone in the voters' booth on Election Day. The entire country will be covered. Every city, town and village, every rural community, will receive its quota.

The result will represent a multiple cross-section of American life.

Serves as Recheck

The new Poll will have added interest and significance because it will serve as a recheck, after an eighteen months' interval, of the nation-wide Poll taken by THE LITERARY DIGEST in 1934. The same questions were asked then in precisely the same way. That Poll resulted in 61.15 per cent. "Yes," standing for approval, and 38.85 per cent. "No," standing for disapproval. This year the Poll will go, as nearly as possible, to the same 10,000,000 voters, and, therefore, it will be possible to show conclusively whether in the past year the New Deal policies have gained or lost in public approval.

The questions asked have been worded in the simplest and most straight-forward manner to avoid all danger of misunderstanding.

Details which might have confused some voters or provoked questions and controversy have been purposely omitted so that nothing might obscure or hinder the single answer requested. Nothing is required but "Yes" or "No."

To obtain that single answer THE LITERARY DIGEST is now pouring its ballots into the mails at the rate of 500,000 every day.

Three thousand employees are engaged in this huge task.

Carloads of paper are being used.

Ten million ballots are being printed on special counterfeit-proof paper.

Ten million envelops will be addressed by hand.

Ten million letters are being printed, folded, and inserted in envelops.

Thousands of square feet of floor space have been taken over.

A special sub post-office has been set up, and scores of postal clerks have been assigned to the task.

Batteries of stamping machines eat their way through the enormous mass of envelops. The postal clerks sort them into mail-bags according to their destination. The bags are sealed, and soon are speeding to all parts of the country.

To the voter comes the question: "Do you NOW approve the acts and policies of the Roosevelt New Deal to date?"

Next week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST will carry the first returns in the nation's answer.

NATION-WIDE POLL ON "NEW DEAL" POLICIES

SECRET BALLOT — NO Signature — NO Condition — No Obligation—Just Mark Your Choice—Mail at Once

Place a X in one square after each question

Do You NOW Approve the Acts and Policies of the Roosevelt "New Deal" to date?

YES ☐ NO ☐

SAMPLE

For Whom Did You Vote for President in 1932?

HOOVER ☐
ROOSEVELT ☐
THOMAS ☐
..... ☐

To assist in tabulation by States, please write the name of your State here:.....

With 10,000,000 ballots like this sample THE LITERARY DIGEST *polls America*

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Wealth: What There May Be to Share

There's Only $100 Extra for Each Family, Says Statistician; Not Enough Production, Economist Agrees; Lawmaker Challenges Implications

If share-the-wealth advocates suddenly acquired power to seize huge incomes and divide them among the general population, how much would each person's share be?

Restricting recipients of large incomes to $5,000 a year and distributing the remainder would give each person just $100, said Dr. Ralph C. Epstein, Dean of the University of Buffalo School of Business Administration, in a radio talk last week.

Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution of Washington, after a three-years' study of the causes of prosperity and depression, agrees that share-the-wealth schemes would be futile.

"It should be clearly understood," said Doctor Moulton, in a recently published report, "that a mere redistribution of the existing income of society will not accomplish the desired results." He pointed out that the average income in the most prosperous year was $665.

"The paramount requirement," he added, "is to increase progressively the total amount of income to be divided. Only if the aggregate income of $80,000,000,000 a year increases to $100,000,000,000 to $150,000,000,000, to $200,000,000,000, will it be possible to achieve the goal desired."

One conclusion of the report is that lower prices would be the means of increasing consumption and stimulating business.

Benefit Extension

"The price-reduction method of distributing income," said Doctor Moulton, "has the outstanding advantage over other methods that the benefits are automatically extended to the entire population."

Dean Epstein's statement that plans restricting an individual to $5,000 a year would yield only $100 to each person is based on the 1931 income-tax returns.

Pointing out that 3,225,000 reported a total income of $13,000,000,000, he said:

"Out of about 40,000,000 income-receivers in the United States, only 3,000,000, it appears, had incomes that *Uncle Sam* considered large enough to tax. Where is this enormous plenty after all? . . .

"What would the mass of people really have if a redistribution could be performed? Take the Treasury's figures again—3,000,000 tax returns, $13,000,000,000. What shall we seize as 'excess'? . . .

"Only about 600,000 people—a bare fifth of the 3,000,000 taxpayers—had incomes of over $5,000. All together, the excess of their incomes over our maximum allowance of $5,000 amounts to $4,000,000,000.

"At first blush, that looks like quite a tidy sum to redistribute. But how far would it go? Divided among the 40,000,000 income-receivers, the $4,000,000,000 would increase the income of each by just $100."

Dean Epstein blamed underproduction of wealth rather than uneven distribution for the plight of the many. "For a plentiful distribution of wealth and income," he said, "we need first to have enough to distribute."

Amlie Takes Issue

The statement drew a hostile reply from Representative Thomas R. Amlie, Wisconsin Progressive.

"The first implication," he said in a letter to the New York *Times*, "is that at present we have fairly efficient and adequate productive arrangements." Mr. Amlie then referred to the National Survey of Potential Product Capacity, set up by the FERA in 1934, and continued:

"This committee found that there were actually produced in 1929 goods and services to the value of $96,000,000,000. With the then (1929) existing plant operating at capacity, a national income of $135,000,000,000 could have been produced. This would have meant an average family income of $4,370.

"At the present time the country's productive plant is operated at approximately 50 per cent. of capacity. Between 1929 and 1933 alone, when figures have been compiled, over $300,000,000,000 of wealth has not been produced which could have been produced during the depression.

"In the best years of the so-called prosperous era our plant was not operated at anywhere near capacity, and during the depression it fell very far below potential capacity. It is this possibility of capacity production which holds promise of giving the masses a higher standard of life."

Unscientific Hurricane

Weather-Bureau Experts Puzzled by Florida's Freak Storm

Like men sitting on top of a rumbling volcano, citizens of Nassau, Bahamas, waited last November 3. Seventy miles north, a hurricane had whipped across the sea from Bermuda, and was on its way south. By morning, said Grady Norton, of the United States Weather Bureau, Nassau would get "a pretty good walloping."

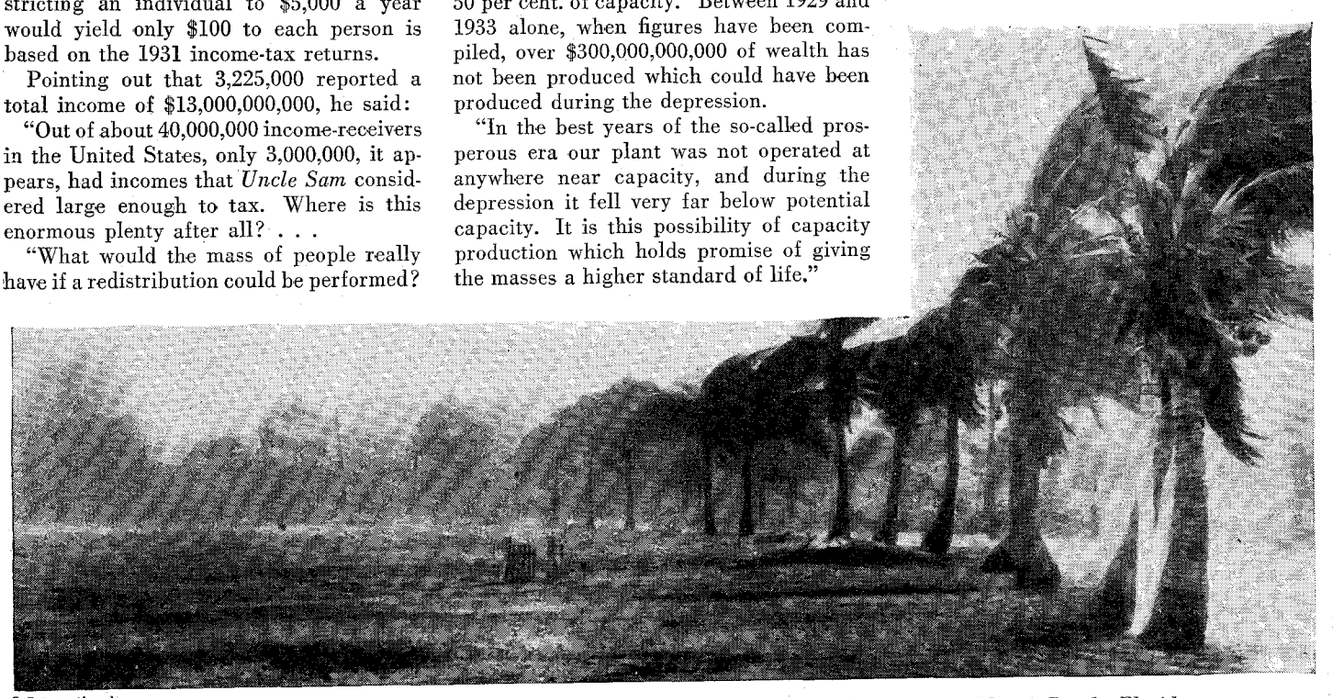
Miles westward the same day, in Miami, Florida, said the Associated Press, "the sun was shining brightly . . . and a mild wind was blowing." The next afternoon, not Nassau, but Miami, received the walloping.

Suddenly changing the course predicted by meteorologists, the storm veered into the Florida spa just after one o'clock, leveling houses, tossing boats up on land, and snarling telephone-wires. After a short lull it smashed again, piling wreckage high, killing seven persons, injuring scores.

Chief among those tearing their hair, after the storm, were Weather Bureau meteorologists, whose calculations have been upset twice in the last three months. The storm "had about as much regard for the traditional hurricane route as an American auto-driver who insists on driving on the left hand side of the street," said the United Press, describing an interview with I. R. Tannehill, of the Weather Bureau.

The Springfield *Republican* called the latest storm "not just another hurricane, but a freak of Nature so unprecedented as to set the scientific world agog."

Last week, Heywood Broun, visiting Miami, wrote, in the New York *World-Telegram:* "Seemingly the storm was animated by a distinctly esthetic fervor. All along the line it reserved its particular fury for signs and bill-boards."



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Water, sand, and wind: A photograph taken at the height of last week's hurricane at Miami Beach, Florida

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Topics in Brief

"PROTEST by Taxpayers," a head-line says. That is not news. It is perpetual motion.—*Troy Record.*

NATURE evens things. Oil settles troubled waters and unsettles troubled lands.—*Richmond (Va.) News-Ledger.*

GOOD government always pays. Of course, the other kind does, too, but not the same people.—*New Orleans States.*

"Now I eat fried pork," says an advertisement. Sounds as tho the party was boasting about his wealth.—*Miami Herald.*

THE uneducated have one advantage. They aren't filled with gloom when some football team loses.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

WHATEVER happened to the old wastrel type of grocer who plugged every kerosene-can spout with a potato?—*Portland Oregonian.*

EXPERTS predict another major war. Even in a major war the privates do the most of the fighting.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

IT is always encouraging to note the advance of civilization. Arabs in Palestine are now planning a general strike.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

"SOVIET Indorses Mothers." After a prolonged period of trial, we understand, they have found them practically indispensable. —*Boston Transcript.*

WITH the Dionnes now up and walking, the 1936 series of bulletins on the dears are expected to cover their progress in tap-dancing.—*Detroit News.*

IF Kentucky can increase her National Guard so that it equals the number of her colonels, keeping the peace will be an easier chore.—*Cincinnati Times.*

WITH the new solidified gasoline, the suave oil-station attendant must master a new approach, "How many lumps, please?" —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE responses from the nation's clergy are now all in, and the President wants to know who put those buttons in the collection basket.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

IT is said that Finland's payment of her war debts has resulted in increasing American tourist travel by 50 per cent. American travelers naturally want to see one of the wonders of the world.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE League for Less Noise claims to have lowered the average din in New York City in recent weeks by four decibels. However, it was in this same period that General Johnson vacated the relief office there.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

THEODORE ROOSEVELT is to publish books. We know at least one Roosevelt who will not be among the accepted authors.—*Tampa Morning Tribune.*

"ETHIOPIANS Shave With Bits of Glass," says a war correspondent. It must be hard to tell whether wounded tribesmen are back from the front or the barber's.—*Helena (Mont.) Independent.*

ETHIOPIAN chiefs are giving up their territories in exchange for Italian epaulets. And some of our tourist friends say the chiefs are getting all the best of it.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

THE export of soy beans has begun from Illinois, in competition with the farmers of China and Manchukuo. It's only a matter of time before soy-beans will become as 100 per cent. American as chop suey.—*New York Sun.*

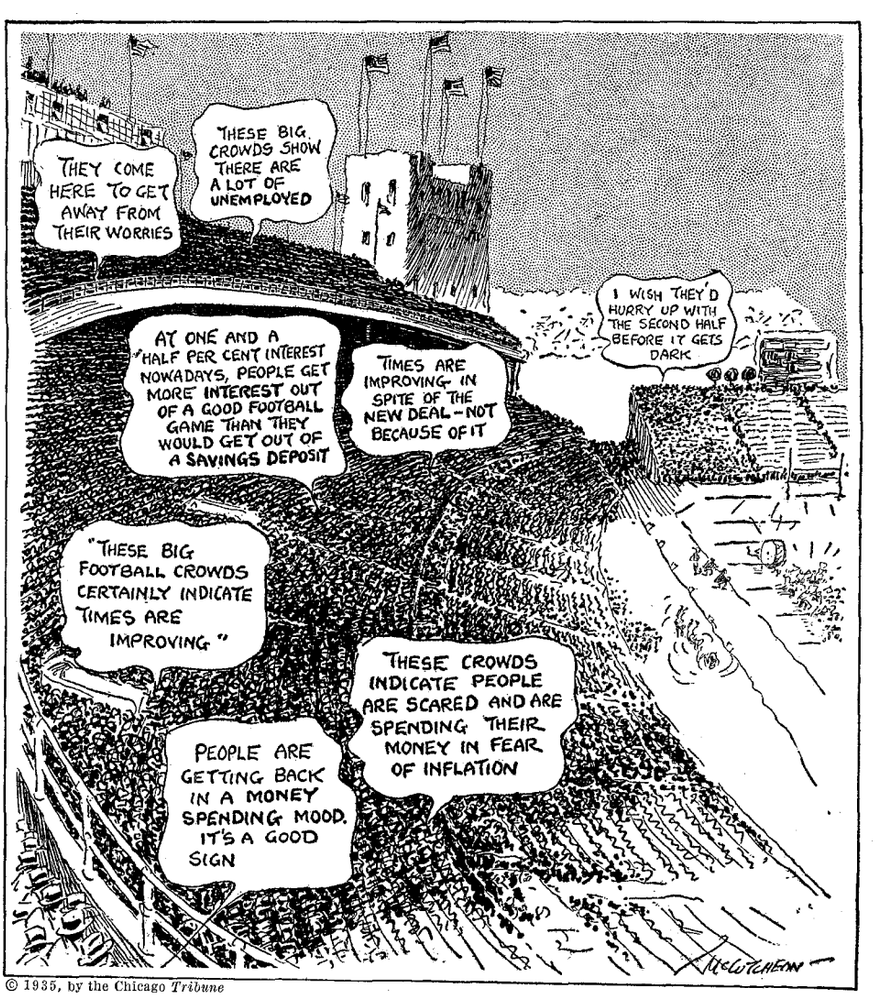
A BOSTON psychologist says man is the only creature that makes plans for the future. On the other hand, beavers, squirrels and honey-bees may not use much imagination, but their plans work out a lot better than most of ours do.—*Kansas City Star.*

NOWADAYS our deepest sympathies go out to those valiant women who see their armed menfolk depart, perhaps never to return from the hunting-grounds. — *Kitchener (Ont.) Record.*

A MOTORIST complains that you have to get into the middle of intersections to see the sign-posts. On the other hand, lots of drivers get into the middle of the sign-posts before they see the intersection.—*Judge.*

SONS-IN-LAW, brothers-in-law, uncles, and cousins of Mr. Mussolini are reported serving valiantly in the front-line trenches in Ethiopia. Which reminds us what Artemus Ward said during the Civil War on this subject. "I'm fer Ole Glorie," said Artemus, "and I won't stand fer no surrender er no backdown. By gum, I want this crewel war to go on if it takes the last relative my wife's got."—*Chicago Tribune.*

No wonder the British, the French, the Chinese, and the Ethiopians are puzzled at times because we taunt them for their quaint and roundabout ways of doing things. When we want to know if the Bankhead Cotton Control Act is constitutional, do we submit it to the court for a judgment? No, we wait until a Southern farmer sues a railroad because it has refused to carry his cotton because he hasn't paid on it the tax required under the Bankhead Act.—*Boston Transcript.*


THEY COME HERE TO GET AWAY FROM THEIR WORRIES
THESE BIG CROWDS SHOW THERE ARE A LOT OF UNEMPLOYED
I WISH THEY'D HURRY UP WITH THE SECOND HALF BEFORE IT GETS DARK
AT ONE AND A HALF PER CENT INTEREST NOWADAYS, PEOPLE GET MORE INTEREST OUT OF A GOOD FOOTBALL GAME THAN THEY WOULD GET OUT OF A SAVINGS DEPOSIT
TIMES ARE IMPROVING IN SPITE OF THE NEW DEAL—NOT BECAUSE OF IT
"THESE BIG FOOTBALL CROWDS CERTAINLY INDICATE TIMES ARE IMPROVING"
THESE CROWDS INDICATE PEOPLE ARE SCARED AND ARE SPENDING THEIR MONEY IN FEAR OF INFLATION
PEOPLE ARE GETTING BACK IN A MONEY SPENDING MOOD. IT'S A GOOD SIGN
McCUTCHEON

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Economic Observations Between Halves

—McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribune

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Baldwin's Program Up to British Voters

Prime Minister's Call for Mightier Defense Forces to Assure Security at Home and Peace Abroad; Thirty Million Men and Women Give Verdict at Polls

Great Britain, holding the balance of power in Europe, found itself in the political balance at home this week as the entire Continent fixed curious eyes upon the British General Election.

Upon that election much that happens in the Old World in the next five years will turn.

On October 25, the thirty-sixth Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was dissolved by Royal Proclamation—with many months still to run.

On November 14, some 30,000,000 men and women marched to the polls to choose from among approximately 1,100 candidates the next House of Commons.

On December 3, amid much old-time pomp and pageantry, the new Parliament will sit at Westminster.

Ruling since 1931 with 521 out of a total of 592 seats, the so-called National Government, first under the Prime Ministership of J. Ramsay MacDonald, then Stanley Baldwin (see cover and page 34), fully expected to return to power.

This developing, many Britons nevertheless predicted that its majority would be considerably reduced.

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Chorus: *"Hi! What's the hurry?"*
Conductor: *"The driver only made up his mind a minute ago!"*

Parties and Issues

The voters, *The Sunday Times* (Ind.) declared, went to the polls with the astonishing realization of the "striking similarity of view among all parties on the main issue before the country."

This London paper added: "There can never have been an election in which Ministerial and Opposition leaders were more explicitly agreed in advance on the chief topic of the day. . . . The main object of all parties in the State to-day is peace for us here at home, and peace in Europe, and peace throughout the world.

"All parties are alike pledged to unfailing support of the Covenant [of the League of Nations] and loyal cooperation in the effort to maintain security through collective action.

"At most, any difference is only one of tempo. Socialists [Labor] and some Liberals would have had the Government go faster.

"Mr. Baldwin sees further, and more clearly. He understands, and plainly tells the people, that the League is not as yet overstrong, and that British policy can only go as far and as fast as the League goes with it."

Briefly, the fight lay between the Conservatives, of which Mr. Baldwin is head, and Labor, now captained by Maj. Clement R. Attlee, the vigorous and rather slight parliamentary leader who stepped into the shoes of the aged George Lansbury.

Lloyd George Afield

At the last minute, David Lloyd George, taking to the field with his non-partizan Council of Action group, joined forces with Sir Herbert Samuel, dapper, dark-eyed Liberal leader, who, tho he has supported the National Government, sought to increase the number of Liberal seats in Parliament.

In the Parliament just dissolved these parties, as well as other small, numerically unimportant, groups, lined up as follows:

	SEATS
GOVERNMENT:	
Conservatives	470
Liberal National (Sir John Simon)	35
National Labor (MacDonald)	13
Independent Nationals	3
Total	521
OPPOSITION:	
Labor	62
Liberal (Lloyd George)	4
New Party (Mosley)	0
Communist	0
Independent	5
Total	71

Campaigning for all National Government candidates, Mr. Baldwin said, in a signed article, in *The Daily Mail* (Ind.-Cons.):

"The autumn of 1931 found the country in a sorry plight. . . . To-day we are on the tide of a remarkable recovery. We have renewed our confidence in our own strength and stability, and, throughout the world, our reputation has never stood higher than it does to-day."

He then outlined an ambitious program of trade development and social progress, on the success of which he imposed two conditions. First, the nation's resources shall be able to bear the cost, and, second, the nation must be assured of security at home and peace abroad, namely, through support of the League and increasing the defense forces.

Laborite Retort

To which *The Daily Herald* (Lab.) retorted sharply:

"The *Tapers* and *Tadpoles* of the Conservative Party are hoping that, by forcing an election in the midst of international crisis, they will divert attention from the domestic record of the Government.

"They count on an appeal for national unity, providing Mr. Baldwin with a new majority which he can use for the choking of social reform, the strengthening of every reactionary force, and the diverting of millions of pounds from useful services into the bank-account of the armament-makers."

But *The Daily Telegraph* (Cons.), close to the National Government, took the Laborites hard to task:

"The Socialists, protesting devotion to peace abroad, have avowed that they do not intend to promote either peace or security at home. They have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing since, failing to ruin the nation, they ruined themselves in 1931.

" . . . Their manifesto of 'socialism at home' raises a host of expectations, and gives a volume of pledges which no Government could ever fulfil. They would begin with a political revolution, and proceed to an economic and industrial collapse. . . ."

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Monocled Monarchy for Greece

King George II Pro-British, Regent Kondylis Pro-Italian; Duke of Kent Seen as Possible Occupant of Greek Throne

Monocles are the new vogue in Greece. They came in with the monarchy plebiscite of November 3. More than 90 per cent. of the men-only electorate voted for the return to his throne of monocled King George II from his twelve years of exile in England.

The restoration ballots were blue in tint and through the long day were cast quietly and steadily as the blue Mediterranean lapped Greece's historic shores.

But at night the streets of her cities were flooded suddenly with cheering, singing and dancing citizens. Populace, soldiers, and sailors paraded rejoicing. Extra arc-lights glittered against the lofty dark skies and church-bells rang out in joyful chime.

In London, King George of Greece and his closest friends celebrated the great occasion zestfully. He cabled a message of gratitude and devotion to his newly regained subjects in which he said: "Greeks! My ancestors' motto will also be mine. 'My strength lies in my people's love.'" He returns to Athens on November 16.

Scowling Minority

The only shadow on that brilliant night in Greece was cast by the scowls of the minority who had voted red ballots in favor of keeping the country a republic. Prophets of dark days to come asked what the return of King George might mean. Would he be a mere puppet in the masterful grasp of the Regent and Premier, Field-Marshal George Kondylis?

"Old Thunderbolt," as Kondylis is called by his soldiers, who overthrew the republic by his bloodless revolution of October 10, is reputedly a great admirer of the Mussolini brand of Fascism and said to be intensely pro-Italian in his sympathies.

King George II has long been a close friend of King George V of England and was believed to intend making the Greek monarchy a constitutional one along British lines. The Greek King is a cousin of the Duchess of Kent, who is the former Princess Marina of Greece.

Cabled editorial comment to The Literary Digest from Europe includes the remark of the Athens *Ethniki Simaia* (Republican-National Socialist) that:

"The people's will triumphed. The people never believed in a republic."

Cynically the Paris *Temps*, semiofficial organ of the French Foreign Office, said:

"It is evident after a *coup d'état* that the result of the plebiscite could not be otherwise than as announced, and as it was organized could be only a formality."

Sentiment in U. S.

Of highest interest is the sentiment displayed by the Greek language press in the United States. *The National Herald* (New York), a newspaper of firm republican conviction, repudiates the plebiscite which it calls "entirely false" and "not representative of the people." When the people are once again free, this daily predicts that "they will annihilate what the dictatorship has done."

Another Greek language daily, *Atlantis* (New York), considered to have monarchist leanings, expresses its belief that "the overwhelming vote of the Greek people in favor of the return of democracy with a king was influenced by reasons of foreign policy."

In much more emphatic tones *The Greek Star* (Chicago) expresses its liking for royalty when it says the plebiscite—

"will meet with the whole-hearted approval of Great Britain, the natural ally of Greece. England is determined to control the Mediterranean sea and depends a great deal upon the support of King George, or the Duke of Kent, who is considered as the prospective King of Greece. Who knows but what King George II is returning merely for the purpose of being vindicated and then of relinquishing the throne in favor of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina?"

"Show-down" in Shanghai

Hideo Nakayama, a Japanese marine, personally obscure as any of his ilk, tragically appeared in the limelight of the international press on Sunday. He was in uniform, returning to barracks at the end of North Szechwan Road, Shanghai, when he was killed by a bullet which lodged in the back of his head. His unidentified assailant was alleged to have been a Chinese.

As soon as the men could be moved, almost 2,000 Japanese marines marched into a demilitarized section of Shanghai, with fixed bayonets.

The assassination was considered by correspondents at Shanghai to be the prelude to a "show-down" in the critical relations between Japan and China, which have festered while Europe has had its eyes fixed on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict.

Nakayama, the murdered Japanese marine, who may become the cause of "an international incident" between Japan and China, was shot within a block of naval headquarters in the Hongkew district. Japanese Embassy officials asserted that there had been a huge concentration of Chinese troops in this vicinity, and said they suspected the slayer was a Chinese soldier in plain clothes.

The seriousness of the killing of the marine was considered to have been accentuated by the fact that it followed closely upon an attempt November 1 to assassinate Premier Wang Ching-wei of China. The attempt, made at Nanking, was attributed to anti-Japanese plotters.

Panic followed the shooting and the swift incursion of Japanese marines. Chinese at Shanghai recalled that the outbreak of Chino-Japanese hostilities in 1932 was the result of the murder of a Japanese priest by a Chinese mob.

Canada and Reciprocity

Roosevelt and Mackenzie King Confer on Trade Understanding

© International

W. L. Mackenzie King (left), *Canada's new Prime Minister, is welcomed to Washington by William Phillips, Under Secretary of State*

William Lyon Mackenzie King, Canada's new Prime Minister, short and thick-set of frame, was out to fulfil one of his pre-election pledges when he came to Washington last week to talk over trade reciprocity between the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

His great victory in the Canadian general election of October 14 gave his Liberal Party a clear-cut mandate to seek reforms in trade policies and other problems close to Canada's interests. Yet he said to press correspondents at Washington that he was in the Capital chiefly on a holiday.

But it was generally understood that, as one Canadian editor put it, when he dined and breakfasted with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, they probably did not confine their conversation to weather conditions. A Dominion-wide poll of the Canadian press taken by telegraph by The Literary Digest reveals that Canadian editors in general are of the same opinion.

The ground for a reciprocity pact was broken by Mr. Mackenzie King's predecessor, the Conservative Prime Minister Richard Bedford Bennett. For the last year negotiations have been under way, as the London (Ont.) *Free Press* (Ind.-Cons.) recalled, and a tentative agreement drawn up. This will be the starting-point for a new pact.

This daily, in common with many others, felt it was doubtful whether the Canadian Prime Minister could make much progress, and it explained:

"Canada wants chiefly to find an outlet for her agricultural products. American farmers have been hard hit during the depression and are still suffering. They do not welcome opposition from Canada. An election is in the offing in the United States and President Roosevelt will not

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want to offend the farm States which in the last election largely voted Democratic. Powerful influences are already at work to prevent a pact."

In the heyday of prosperity, namely in 1928, said the Montreal *Herald* (Ind.), the United States had a favorable trade balance of $1,000,000,000, virtually all of which was in trade with Canada and the United Kingdom. Canada contributed half of this sum but:

"In face of that the United States put prohibitory tariffs on most of Canada's products, forcing Canada to retaliate or go bankrupt. Canada is willing to remove barriers to trade-flow decreed by nature, but only on a reciprocal basis."

A fair return in permanence of trade intercourse between the Dominion and the States has not yet been obtainable, remarked the Montreal *Daily Gazette* (Ind.-Cons.) and it added:

"The United States Government is spending a vast amount of money in an effort to maintain its agricultural industry as a going concern. It has always encountered and will always encounter the most vigorous opposition when any proposal is made to facilitate the entry of Canadian farm products in competition with those of its own country. The same is true of fish and of lumber."

After referring to the defeat of the Canadian-American reciprocity treaty of 1911 the Toronto *Mail* and *Empire* (Cons.) said times have changed considerably in twenty-four years, and it went on:

"For one thing the Empire trade-treaties procured by the Bennett Government at the Ottawa Imperial Conference have opened up for our farmers and other producers an invaluable preferred place in the greatest importing, consuming market in the world."

New Ace up Sleeve

Noting that Mr. King has always been an advocate of freer interchange of trade between the two countries the Calgary *Herald* (Ind.-Cons.) said:

"On this occasion he has a new ace up his sleeve—success of the Empire trade-agreement."

The great difficulty to be overcome in the trade negotiations, said the Vancouver *Daily Province* (Ind.), and its opinion tallies with that of other Canadian dailies, lies in the similarity of the products of both.

"Substantial progress" had been made toward the conclusion of a reciprocal trade-pact between the United States and Canada when Prime Minister Mackenzie King left Washington early on Sunday morning. He went back to Ottawa unexpectedly, wrote Franklyn Waltman, Jr., in the Washington *Post*.

Word that he would hurry back to Ottawa to lay the details of a possible reciprocity trade-agreement before his Cabinet followed after President Roosevelt had joined with him in announcing that they were in "complete agreement on the objective of a greatly increased flow of trade for the benefit of both countries." The Canadian Prime Minister, it was said, would return to the United States this week to continue his interrupted holiday.

Reds and Nazis in Festival

Moscow Observes 18th Anniversary of Russian Revolution, Rejoices at Achievements; Munich Marks 12th Year Since Beer Hall Putsch

Sovfoto

Soldiers of the Red Army, defenders of eighteen-year-old Soviet Russia

Under a bleak and threatening sky, colossal armored tanks lumbered through the Red Square of Moscow as part of the November 7 celebration throughout Soviet Russia of the eighteenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Twenty-five thousand troops—horse, foot, and artillery—filed past the reviewing-stand at Lenin's tomb, where Joseph V. Stalin, Secretary General of the Communist Party; Mikhail I. Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union, and other high officials of the Government took the salute.

Within the tomb lies Lenin, founder of the great Soviet Union of States, whose life-like semblance in death is still the spur of daily processions of the worshiping Communist faithful. Leon Trotzky, "Napoleon of the Red Revolution," an original organizer of the Red Army, lingers in illness and exile somewhere in Norway.

In Munich, 1,200 miles away, on November 8, began a two-days' celebration of the twelfth anniversary of the Beer Hall "*putsch*" in which the Nazis made their first effort to seize power in Germany. Surrounded by Party leaders and surviving participants of the 1923 "*putsch*," Reichsleader Adolf Hitler spoke in memory of fallen Nazis and exulted in the great success of Nazism since his eventual accession to supreme power in 1933.

Challenging Address

He made his challenging address in the Bürgerbraü. It was the same hall in which he leapt to a table one night twelve years ago, fired a shot to obtain the attention of the drinkers, and proclaimed the Nazi Government.

Following the Moscow military display came vast ranks of Soviet citizens with hundreds of thousands of colored banners and floats. Some of the floats caricatured the Nazi, Fascist, and Capitalist foes of the proletarian State. But most of them were more intent on showing records of the increased output of railway-cars, the wheat-crop and other domestic features of economic and industrial success.

The eighteenth year of the Soviet régime has been "an unbroken series of triumphs," said the newspaper *Workers* (Moscow). It pointed to improvements in State industry and transportation, and to consolidation of agriculture through concessions to the "private holdings" of peasants within collective farms completely controlled by the State.

World System Visioned

Yet, while Russian Communists were primarily interested in celebrating their home achievements, wrote a Moscow correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor*, they did not fail to emphasize their belief that they are creating a world system. *Pravda*, official Communist organ, said:

"The power of the Soviet Union is the power of the world proletariat. Our success arouses revolutionary energy and hope in the international proletariat, which unites more and more under the banner of the Communist International for defense of the Soviet Union and for world revolution."

Rejoicing in the anniversary of the great revolution that "wrested power from the capitalist landowners and established for the first time a government of the workers and peasants," *The Daily Worker* (New York), central organ of the Communist Party in the United States, observed:

"These marching millions in the Soviet Union are essentially the same people as the toiling millions in the capitalist countries. They are steam-workers, coal-miners, auto-workers, *etc.*, farmers, technicians, office-workers—yet how different is their outlook from that of their brothers and sisters in the capitalist world!"

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Crucial Days for Rome—and Geneva

November Eighteenth, When Fifty Nations Are Pledged to Impose Sanctions; Invading Fascist Legions Push Forward; Italians Tighten Their Belts; Speedy Victories Not in Sight

After a month of indifferent success marked by a lack of any real test, Italy faced last week what appeared to be the beginning of the first crucial period—at home and abroad—of her undeclared war with Ethiopia.

She faced, first and foremost, virtual isolation from the rest of the world, as the League of Nations set November 18 for the imposition of economic and financial sanctions against her by fifty nations.

She faced, second and almost equally important, a great forced battle midway on her northern and southern fronts, as her armies, pushing wedge-like into the interior, were hurling the enemy back upon strategic points where every military law called for a show-down. Hundreds of miles from bases, the Italians risked a premature clash which might decide the fate of their invasion.

But it was on the home "front" that drew immediate world-wide interest. Last week, the League was applying arms-embargo sanctions. It remained to put into effect three more, a credit stoppage, a blockade on key war-materials, and a boycott on all Italian goods.

Face to Face

Italy, exultant by prospects of conquest of fertile Ethiopia, came face to face with war.

Taking no risks about sanctions, the nation "tightens her belt," said *The Daily Express* (London). "No meat on Tuesdays; no beef, lamb, or pork on Wednesdays; only one dish of meat or fish per meal on any day in hotels, restaurants, or railway stations.

"Food is a weapon of war," this newspaper pointed out. "Upon the people's appetite hangs their ruler's fate. What happens if sanctions bring Italy to the edge of famine?"

But Italy is ready for sacrifices.

"We must go back to simplicity, to an abstemious, austere, and economical way of living," warned the influential *Giornale d'Italia* (Rome). "The women must set the example in their families.

"Hundreds of millions go abroad every year in the name of feminine vanity. Enough! The Italian women must give up foreign products. . . . It will be the first great victory they have won for themselves for the nation's sake."

"High quarters in Italy cherish no illusions of the war ending in speedy victory, or of the ineffectiveness of economic sanctions," declared *The Daily Telegraph* (London), yet American correspondents in Geneva last week speculated on the outcome of the League's plans.

This program looks formidable on paper, but how Geneva was going to check on it was another question. The fact is, if any of the fifty nations violate pledges, the League can impose only the moral pressure of publicity.

Acme

Inspiration in Africa: A large canvas picture of Mussolini shares the sky-line with the Italian tricolor at a camp near Adigrat

Dwelling on possible loopholes the Montreal *Daily Star* quotes an article by *The Economist* (London). The United States and Germany (non-League members) and Austria and Hungary (which refused sanctions), this magazine said, traded with Italy during the first six months of 1935 to the extent of 33.8 per cent. of her imports and 28.3 per cent. of her exports.

The fact that, despite our arms embargo, shipments of supplies are leaving leading ports for Italy brought a statement from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in a radio address, pointing out a need for greater cooperation with other nations for peace.

Germany, too, announced an embargo on arms, and indications were that other potential war-supplies would be restricted.

Said the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) sarcastically: "The blockade has begun under the sign of collectivism—supported by Britain's sea power. . . . France lost leadership in the League and England took it."

Interpreting the German stand, *Le Temps* (Paris) remarked: "Germany's position conforms to strict neutrality. Indirectly, however, it tends, tho involving Germany's interests of economy, to limit exports toward Italy, thereby not interfering too much with the efficacy of sanctions."

This, according to *Le Temps*, is due to Germany's policy to court favor with the British.

But *The Daily Mail* (London), which has habitually opposed sanctions, asked: "Why was Italy singled out for chastisement when the League was too cowardly to attempt to punish Japan for its transgressions, and, certainly, would be too cowardly to attempt to chastise Germany?"

Meanwhile, southward along the Mediterranean, tension was not much eased by a reopening of direct Anglo-Italian negotiations. Whatever Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador, and Premier Benito Mussolini said, it altered only slightly the Egyptian-Italian situation. Il Duce called home a small number of his 60,000 troops; Britain called home not a single war-vessel.

In London, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, said British policy stood pat, and stood, moreover, for shortening the Ethiopian conflict.

Thrusting Forward

But as Whitehall allowed tons of munitions to cross through British Somaliland into Ethiopia, Il Duce answered by thrusting his expeditionary force onward.

Almost simultaneous was the announcement of the capture of Makale (in the north) and Gorahai (in the south). At Makale, caravan route cross-roads, taken without a struggle, the Italians sent out patrols while engineers built roads for reenforcements. At Gorahai so fast was Gen. Rudolfo Graziani's advance that the next day it was announced he had plunged 100 miles beyond—within striking distance of Harar, key-point on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway.

In Addis Ababa the two victories were belittled.

Emperor Haile Selassie's troops once more were reported massing in countless numbers midway between the two invading armies, waiting for battle. And some foreign writers, fed up with waiting for it, were packing their portable typewriters and cameras and starting home after what Harold Denny, New York *Times* man, called "one of the greatest and most expensive flops in journalistic and newsreel history."

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The Man Behind the Giant Telescope

Dr. George Ellery Hale, Astronomer, Inventor, Observatory Builder, Visioned Larger and Ever-Larger Mirrors to Study Secrets of Universe and Brought Them Into Being

Out of its electrical incubator, like some giant fresh-hatched chick, a seventeen-foot disc of clear glass was scheduled to emerge this week, at Corning, New York. Four years hence it will be a mirror, capturing the images of stars at Mt. Palomar, California.

Over it scientists have hovered like mothering hens since last December 2, when it was stowed away in its oven to cool. Once they were smitten with panic when, during the flood that swamped central New York State last July, the muddy, swirling waters of the Chemung River rose in the cellar below the hot disc, and lapped at the walls seven feet away.

Now that the cooling has been completed, exhaustive tests must be made to determine whether this or any other mischance has damaged it.

Expectations are that it will pass the tests. If so, next January it will be loaded on a "well-hole" flat-car for shipment to Pasadena, California. Edgewise to the axis of a special train, attended by scientists filled with solicitude for their twenty-ton charge, it will be hauled gently across the continent to the new optical shop of the California Institute of Technology.

Designer Waiting

Awaiting it there with quiet, patient resolution, is a courageous elderly man in failing health, who dreamed of a 200-inch telescope many years ago, and had the ingenuity to make that audacious dream come true.

He is Dr. George Ellery Hale, now sixty-seven, slight, white-haired, publicity-shy.

He is the man behind the 200-inch telescope, tho his name seldom appears in articles about it. He is almost never interviewed; his photograph is infrequently published. Nor is it by any means his first big venture of the kind. Doctor Hale led the modern movement toward giant telescopes and magnificent observatories.

When he was sixteen, fifty-one years ago, he made a telescope, and turned the rooftop of his father's house in Chicago into an observatory. At twenty-two, he invented the spectroheliograph, an instrument related to the spectroscope, with which he could photograph the flames that spume thousands of miles outward from the sun's surface. Formerly it had been impossible to study them except at total eclipses. With the new instrument, the solar prominences can be pictured on any clear day.

"As soon as the spectroheliograph was put into practical use," reported *The Scientific American* several years later, "it was found that photography of the prominences was only one of many lines of solar research to which it was adapted.

"It . . . opened up a new and wide field of solar research. Before it had been in use a year many new phenomena were discovered."

Wide World

Dr. George Ellery Hale in his private laboratory at Pasadena

But the inventor was already marching on to new heights. At twenty-four, he became Associate Professor of Astrophysics at the University of Chicago. Sitting one evening with a group of scientists, among whom was Alvan Clark, then the foremost American telescope-maker, he heard something that launched him on a new career.

When the Lick Observatory installed its thirty-six-inch refracting telescope in 1876, it was the wonder of the world. A group of jealous boosters for southern California, so the story goes, undertook to raise a fund to purchase an even larger one, for an observatory near Los Angeles. They ordered Alvan Clark to make the lenses, but before the telescope was finished, the boom broke, and the backers of the project were unable to pay for the $16,000 worth of glass.

Lens Gathers Dust

Clark, talking to the group later, in Chicago, remarked that the world's greatest telescope lens, forty inches in diameter, was still gathering dust in his shop.

Fired with an idea, Doctor Hale went to Dr. William Rainey Harper, then president of the University. The matter, he suggested, ought to be called to the attention of Charles T. Yerkes, Chicago street-car magnate, who probably would like the idea of having his name connected with a new wonder of the world.

The guess was correct. Yerkes wired Alvan Clark at his shop in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, to go ahead with the telescope. Then he provided a fund to endow the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago. Doctor Hale selected the site, at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, about seventy miles from Chicago. At twenty-seven he became director of the new observatory.

Before long, Yerkes Observatory was famous. It had a staff of renowned astronomers, the largest refracting telescope in the world (still the largest).

Picks Mountain-Top

But Doctor Hale was dissatisfied. For several years he had been thinking that a mountain-top would make a better observatory site.

In 1903, at the suggestion of Prof. W. J. Hussey, of Lick Observatory, he decided to try Mt. Wilson, near Pasadena.

He landed at Pasadena in foggy weather, and struck out immediately for the top of Mt. Wilson. At last, in the evening, he climbed above the cloud. From the mountain-top in all directions blazed a gorgeous blanket of brilliant stars.

He hurried back to Pasadena, took a train to Washington, and reported to the Carnegie Institution that he had discovered the finest place in America for a new observatory.

He got results. The Carnegie Institution at last built Mt. Wilson Observatory, today the largest and best equipped anywhere. Its greatest pride is the $650,000 100-inch telescope which Doctor Hale persuaded a Los Angeles business man, John D. Hooker, to contribute.

In 1928, he wrote an article for *Harper's Magazine*, in which he forecast new miracles of the universe that might be revealed by even larger telescopes. He declared that a 200-inch, and probably a 300-inch, telescope would be feasible.

$6,000,000 Gift

A few months later the International Education Board, financed principally by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., offered the California Institute of Technology $6,000,000 to make Doctor Hale's newest dream a reality.

It was no surprize to Doctor Hale, for he himself had persuaded the Education Board, now merged with the Rockefeller Foundation, to invest the money.

"A hundred years from now," wrote George W. Gray recently in *This Week*, "when the historian comes to appraise the contributions of the 1930's to world progress, I wonder if he will rate anything as important, more creditable to the genius of mankind, than our present activity in the building of great telescopes.

"I venture to expect . . . that the new 'eyes' which we have fashioned in these depression years will turn out to be among America's lasting and best remembered gifts to civilization."

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Choosing a Doctor

New Kind of Medical Book Opposes Home Treatments

For years doctors have preached against self-medication, and have directed a withering fire against that encourager of self-doctoring, the old family "doctor book," which once held as prominent a place as the Bible in many an American sitting-room.

Last week Dr. Morris Fishbein and twenty-three prominent physician-collaborators published a new kind of "doctor book," a "Modern Home Medical Adviser" (Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., New York), which dwells on the prevention of disease, on hygiene, and first-aid.

Doctor Fishbein is the suave, personable, knowing Editor of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, one of the foremost medical publications in the world, the income from which is a major source of support for the American Medical Association.

Last year *The Journal* made a net profit of $613,969.98.

Enemy of Quacks

Doctor Fishbein has been the author of a round dozen previous books, several attacking quacks and the medical follies of the uninformed. He edits *Hygeia*, a health magazine for non-medical readers.

He is Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine at the University of Chicago, lectures on medical subjects, and still finds time to conduct a health column syndicated to more than 200 papers through NEA Service.

Here is Doctor Fishbein's advice on how to select a doctor:

"In choosing a physician it is well to have the answers to certain questions which might be called 'an aptitude test' for the family doctor.

"First, is he a graduate of a recognized medical school that requires at least four years of thorough training? . . .

"Is the doctor licensed to practise medicine in the State in which he has his office? . . .

Problem of Training

"Has the doctor had actual training as an intern in a hospital? Or has he been associated with a practising physician long enough to obtain practical education in medicine? . . .

"Is the doctor a member of his county medical society, of his State medical society, of the American Medical Association, or of any other recognized, organized body of physicians? . . ."

Doctor Fishbein makes it known that, despite some resemblances, the new volume differs from the old-time kind of doctor book. "You will note," he wrote THE LITERARY DIGEST, "that the book does not recommend home treatment for any type of disease. . . . [It] is based on the idea that the average person wants to ask his doctor a good many questions about the nature of his disease. . . . This book will answer the questions for him."

Change Beds at 8, 18, and 38

These Are Important Epochs in Life of Every Sleeper, Reports Dr. Donald A. Laird, Country's Foremost Slumber Analyzer

Wide World

Dr. Donald A. Laird (center) *checking the rapidity of mental reactions to determine the effectiveness of different types and periods of sleep*

In 1858 two candidates debated in a small Illinois town. The dusty square was packed, bands blared "Oh, Susanna," and twelve-pound cannons saluted the arrival of one candidate on his special train. The other candidate, gangling and awkward, arrived, unsaluted, on the stage-coach.

Seventy-five years later the beds on which those candidates passed that night were auctioned. The one occupied by Stephen A. Douglas brought $1.25. The bed Abraham Lincoln slept in before the debate brought $20.

"Beds and speeches both have endured," reports Dr. Donald Anderson Laird, Director of the psychological Laboratory of Colgate University, in the current *Scientific Monthly*. "But to-day they make better beds."

Gadgets Aid Study

Doctor Laird, a specialist in increasing personal efficiency, has studied sleep and sleepers for many years. In his laboratory he has beds equipped with mechanical and electrical gadgets that record every move of the sleeper, every reaction to stimuli, such as noises, flashing lights, too much or too little to eat for dinner, and the like. Doctor Laird is known to-day as one of the country's foremost authorities on sleep.

"After one's first birthday," he advises, "one should sleep on no spring but the coil type. As body build and weight change from decade to decade, changes may be necessary to secure a foundation which has the proper resiliency to take care of increased weight or altered distribution of weight.

"At ages of eight, eighteen, and thirty-eight it is often wise to change the bedspring, just as the size of the pillow needs to be changed between the ages of one to around fifteen or sixteen, the period when shoulder breadth makes marked changes.

"The mattress and spring together, of course, give the buoyant quality—or lack of it—to our sleeping pace. . . . What we should do is to start with a good coil-spring and then find the mattress which gives the best sleeping comfort.

"Use these tests to discover the right combination:

"Do you sink down comfortably, and without a sag at the hips when you lie on your back?

"When on your side, does the shoulder settle in comfortably, without twisting and without pressure?

"Can you place the downward arm almost anywhere with comfort?

"Does your hip sink down without your back sagging downward or being thrown upward?"

20,000 Years' History

The first bed was invented more than 20,000 years ago, and from that time until the Civil War only one major improvement was made in sleeping equipment—the use of leather thongs to support the mattress, an idea supplied by the Greeks. Later, ropes replaced the thongs.

But just before the Civil War, Yankee ingenuity went to work on this 20,000-year-old contrivance, reports Doctor Laird, and made it over from a convenience to a true provider of healthful rest. The inventor who changed the course of sleep was an unsung tinker named James Liddy, a native of Watertown, New York. He substituted springs for ropes:

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Paganism's Challenge to Christianity

Post-War Cults in Throw-Back to Tribal Gods; Ludendorff Among Leaders in Blaming Christians, Jews, and Freemasons for Germany's Defeat; Gibbon's Theory Cited

European

General Ludendorff (in uniform, arm extended) *and his wife* (in doorway) *at their home in Tutzing. Above the doorway is the insignia of Ludendorff's pagan movement*

Cult after cult was born of the World War. The strongest of the strange litter is paganism, a throw-back to tribal gods.

Weaned from ignominy and defeat, it has been fed on the strong meat of racial pride, and to-day the new paganism is reckoned by a historian as the greatest and most dangerous foe of the Christianity through whose alleged failure it was fathered.

It is the very teachings of Christianity against which the modern paganism preaches. Humility and submission it considers the weaknesses of the Christian faith. The "One Great Commandment" and the Sermon on the Mount represent in the pagan idea the very negation of manly worth. Such a religion it regards as not for men and warriors willing to die for the fatherland.

And the fact that the Christian faith flowered out of the Jewish race, which they hate, is to the modern German pagans all the more reason for uprooting it from German soil.

Gibbon Copied

As Edward Gibbon attributed the downfall of Rome to the Christian religion, so, for instance, does Frau Dr. Mathilde Ludendorff, wife of the seventy-year-old Gen. Erich Ludendorff, explain a principal cause of the defeat of Germany.

In his "Memoirs of My Life and Writing," Gibbon wrote: "As I believed, and as I still believe, that the propagation of the Gospel and the triumph of the Church are inseparably connected with the decline of the Roman monarchy, I weighed the causes and effects of the revolution, and contrasted the narratives and apologies of the Christians themselves with the glances of candor or enmity which the Pagans have cast on the rising sects."

In his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Gibbon says: "The clergy successfully preached the doctrines of patience and pusillanimity; the active virtues of society were discouraged; and the last remains of military spirit were buried in the cloister."

With her fiery, disappointed husband, Frau Dr. Ludendorff, psychiatrist and faith-healer, organized the Tannenberg Movement to make war on Christians, Jews, and Freemasons as the chief causes of Germany's defeat.

Stake-Burning

One of the issues of the Ludendorffs' weekly magazine, entitled *At the Holy Source of German Strength—from the Thought World of the House of Ludendorff*, depicts tall, blond Prussians being burned at the stake while a priest with a Jewish nose and a fat-faced Bishop surrounded by armed knights look on.

"I was defeated," writes General Ludendorff, "only through those supernational agencies which in secret brotherhoods were conspiring to unite all the people of the world in a single racial stew—International Jewry, World Freemasonry, and the Church of Rome." The great goal of a united and victorious Germany, he says, "is impossible by use of Christian teachings."

This attack was strengthened by Prof. J. William Hauer, who started life as a stone-mason, but was attracted to the Church. He went to India as a missionary, but with grave misgivings that he really was a Christian in belief. His studies of religions in India confirmed his doubts. Christianity, he concluded, was unfit for Germany.

So was born the German Faith Movement, a neopagan cult, which had its first meetings at Schwarzfeld in a cave known as the "stone church," which is said to have been used as a place of pagan worship before the introduction of Christianity into Germany.

Faith-Spreader

It was given to the Russian-born Alfred Rosenberg to spread the new faith. In January, 1934, he was entrusted with supervision of the whole educational policy of the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations in so far as spiritual and philosophical matters are concerned.

Apart from Communism, the movement he heads, writes Dr. Paul Banwell Means in "Things That Are Caesar's" (Round Table Press, Inc.), "represents the most powerful challenge to Christianity of the present day. In its claim to express the national religion of the Germans it recognizes folk and folkhood as something superior to any universal church, such as Christianity, Protestant or Catholic, represents. If it speaks of God, He is thought of as a God of race, a being who stands in very special relationship to His people, and is conceived of primarily as a Germanic, or Aryan, God."

Looking at all this, at the glorification of war in Italy and at the contempt in which non-Christian Asia holds European civilization to-day, Dr. R. B. Mowat, professor of History in the University of Bristol, England, sees a general rise of heathenism attacking Christianity from within.

"No longer," he writes in *The Hibbert Journal*, "can the comfortable belief be held that paganism is a dying survival of antiquity, conceivable only on the extreme frontier of civilization, and destined to dwindle and perish before the inevitable march of progress.

"The Fascist conception of the State and the Nazi conception of race must be regarded as mystical, religious. Communism, which is faith in material values as ends in themselves and in the perfectibility of mankind, is a religion.

"It must be recognized, accordingly, that the Christian religion has more competitors than it had in the nineteenth century.

"Hitherto its competitors have practically all been outside the Christian community; but now it is being challenged, apparently powerfully, from within."

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Prospect of Presbyterian Schism

Modernist-Fundamentalist Dispute Still Raging; After-Effects of Machen Trial Verdict; Disruptive Forces Interplaying

A new chapter in the chronicle of American Protestantism is being written behind the trial of Dr. J. Gresham Machen for disobedience to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. So writes Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, Editor of the religious department of the Boston *Evening Transcript*. Himself a Modernist, Doctor Dieffenbach sees a prospect of Presbyterian schism because of the Modernist-Fundamentalist dispute in the Church of the Covenanters.

Doctor Machen was one of the organizers of the Independent Board of Foreign Missions, formed because, it was charged, the regular board had become infused with Modernism. The new board was ordered to disband by the General Assembly. Doctor Machen refused to heed the Assembly's order, and was found guilty by a special judicial commission of "acts in contravention of the government and discipline" of his Church.

More recently, Doctor Machen aided in the creation of the Presbyterian Constitutional Covenant Union, "which," says Doctor Dieffenbach, "is really a new Presbyterian Church in embryo"; and, to carry the war into the Church, Doctor Machen aided in establishing a new journal of the right wing, *The Presbyterian Guardian*.

Issue Is Joined

"Will the conservatives be able to maintain their charge that the Modernists among the Presbyterians have abolished the God of the Confession of Faith and of the New Testament?" asks Doctor Dieffenbach.

"Out of this fundamental belief, everything proceeds. If the Conservatives are not satisfied with a new affirmation of theistic faith by the Modernists, they will proclaim themselves the true Presbyterian Church, which they say they are going to preserve at all costs."

It is not probable, believes Doctor Dieffenbach, that the Modernists of the Presbyterian Church will return to the literal inerrancy of the Bible; "nor will they emphasize—tho they will not deny—the old familiar doctrines which came out of the Reformation pronouncements in the sixteenth century.

"The whole trend of Protestant thinking for fifty years has been away from these dogmas. That is, in the practical business of the Protestant Church—its teaching, preaching, and social action—there is a new era which is lacking in depth of theological thought, and in revolutionary spiritual power."

Those who think the Fundamentalists are right in principle are sound, says Doctor Dieffenbach. "There must be faith and doctrine which have great foundations. The world has not reached a place where human and social motives are sufficient to give driving-power and endurance in great causes of humanity.

"The defect of the liberal trend is in trusting to man and in man. That is, it is a defect at the present stage of spiritual intelligence. For some it is enough, but the people, nine out of ten, want God. They desire the old, old story of His miracle-working, life-changing power."

The Rev. J. Gresham Machen, a Fundamentalist who may cause a split in the Presbyterian Church

The Fundamentalists soon will know whether they must leave their Church, says Doctor Dieffenbach. And the Modernists must decide whether to change the doctrines in the Confession of Faith "that they no longer keep in their thoughts."

Black-Out for Blue-Laws

"Any rude or riotous sports, as prizes, stage-plays, masks, revels," were outlawed by Pennsylvania's legislature 235 years ago.

It took Philadelphians 235 years to erase the last of those ancient blue-laws from the statute-books. On last Election Day (November 5), by an overwhelming vote, the electorate decided to enjoy motion-pictures on Sundays, after 2 P.M., as well as on week-days.

Sunday outdoor sports were legalized by referendum a year ago. Just as last year, the antis argued against "further desecration of the Sabbath," warning against its commercialization. The pros argued that Sunday movies would provide more employment and would not interfere with Sunday-morning worship.

Philadelphia saw its first play in 1749, but, as Gustavus Myers recounts in his book, "Ye Olden Blue Laws," the "ministerial group . . . soon caused the city officials to order the company out of the city."

But the citizens of the Quaker City continued to like to watch play-acting despite legislative efforts to put teeth into the blue-laws. Euphemistically calling their plays "Lectures," theater-managers managed to circumvent the law. About a year before Washington became President, "Hamlet" was staged in Philadelphia, but introduced as "a moral and instructive tale called 'Filial Piety Exemplified in the History of the Prince of Denmark.'"

On March 2, 1789, the legislature repealed the antitheater law.

Just as there were petitions and counter-petitions over amusements in Philadelphia almost two centuries ago, so were there this year. Some 400 church-workers, many of them members of Christian Endeavor societies, electioneered at the polls, urging voters to oppose motion-pictures on Sundays.

Opposing these were more than 1,200 youths between eighteen and twenty-one, all recruited from the ranks of the jobless. They wore large orange buttons inscribed:

"Vote Yes for Sunday Movies."

"The overwhelming victory of the Sunday movie issue is undisputed evidence of people speaking their mind," the Philadelphia *Daily News* (Rep.) believes.

Cárdenas *vs.* U. S. Catholics

The plight of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico, long a cause of agitation in the United States, became a doubly-riveted fact last week.

President Lázaro Cárdenas, answering a petition recently presented by Catholic prelates for modification of the Government's severely regulatory church-laws, announced that they would be fully enforced.

His statement was interpreted by Catholic spokesmen in this country as reflecting the Government's determination to continue its "campaign of persecution."

Strict Enforcement

President Cárdenas made it plain in his statement that Mexican laws regulating religious worship and restricting religious education would be strictly enforced. He rebuffed the argument that property and educational rights should be restored to the Church.

The statement accused the Church of "instigating and supporting the most cruel internal conflicts in Mexico," and added:

"My Government insists that Catholics abide by the law. On no account will it countenance subversive actions or attacks against our political institutions under the guise of religious liberty."

But this statement, to Catholic spokesmen in the United States, was nothing more than a rhetorical dodge.

"It is simply a confirmation of our view," said Michael Williams, Editor of *The Commonweal*, New York City, that "the atheistic Government of Mexico is determined to carry out its philosophy."

Father Wilfrid Parsons, Editor of *America*, New York City Catholic review, added: "After the refusal of President Cárdenas to grant the plea of the Mexican Catholics, there can no longer be any doubt that there exists in the Mexican Government the firm determination to crush religion."

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Pride, Prejudice, and Free Wit

Jane Austen's Novel Reaches the Broadway Stage With a Sentimentally Comic Dramatization and Caricatured Performances Which Give It Flavorous Life

There is testimony to the changing, broadening tastes of Broadway's managers in the fact that a little known Englishwoman could bring a freehand dramatization of a Jane Austen novel to them and cause them to pause long enough to read it.

White Studio

Colin Keith-Johnston and Adrianne Allen in the play, "Pride and Prejudice," which also happens to be Jane Austen's début on modern Broadway

Three years ago it would have been impossible. Two years ago it would have been difficult. Last year it was easy.

Last year, Helen Jerome brought her first attempt at dramatization, a three-act version of "Pride and Prejudice," to New York, and Arthur Hopkins, almost the first, if not the first, man to see it, took it at once. It was his shrewd and exciting plan to cast Miss Katharine Hepburn as the spirited *Elizabeth* of the three *Bennett* sisters in the story.

Sherwood's Aid

Hollywood would not release Miss Hepburn, remembering, perhaps, the debacle of "The Lake," and Mr. Hopkins reluctantly returned the play to Miss Jerome. Max Gordon took it next, and cabled Miss Adrianne Allen his offer of the *Elizabeth* rôle.

Nor would Miss Allen be the present radiant, occasionally mordant, heroine of a lavish, richly flavored production, if it were not for an American dramatist, Robert E. Sherwood.

Mr. Sherwood was in London, and, as a friend of Miss Allen, learned that she was not completely satisfied with the rôle as written. He suggested several changes, actually made others. And with one stipulation: that he receive no program-credit for his work, that he get no share of the royalties.

Nowhere in the program is his name found, altho evidence of his wise dramatic sense is apparent throughout the script. Whatever it may have been when Miss Jerome wrote it, and it was even then accounted a first-class play, it is now a play that pranks deliciously, and utilizes the wit of Jane Austen to its best comic effect.

There is no doubt at all that Miss Austen had a sense of fun larded with a neat, intelligent streak of malice. The professors, in their zeal to teach the art of writing the novel, have long since beaten public appreciation of the Austen wit out of the text.

It is, once again, an example of what professorial grimness can do to a merry classic. They appear, almost, to resent student acknowledgment of caprice in classic texts. Earlier this season, Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne whisked the burlesque back into "The Taming of the Shrew," and, now, the Austen wit is made vividly apparent in a charming comedy of manners.

The cast employed by Mr. Gordon for this romping production follows the directorial lead of Robert Sinclair, and brings caricature into the performances.

There will be some to grumble that the cartooning is too heavily applied, as in the rôle of *Lady Catherine de Bourgh*, who emerges here as some sort of snorting, dictatorial *Red Queen*. It is admissible that Harold Scott, making his first performance in this country, transforms the dull, self-satisfied and trying *Mr. Collins* into a somewhat *Uriah Heep* type of person.

Miss Austen perhaps would not like that change, the classicists undoubtedly will writhe over it, but the audiences relish him.

Relish, indeed, is the spirit of this excellent production. The costuming is gay, the performances are quick with life, the speeches of the period roll deliciously.

Critics' Comments

Percy Hammond, in the New York *Herald Tribune*, confessed that he arrived at theater fearing a "lifeless minuet of pretentious paper dolls." Instead, he found the "improvements on Miss Austen contain no hint of impudence, and are made in a spirit of delicate and friendly readjustment. . . . There were times when the playing was so deft that it dispelled the lavender aroma of the play, and caused it to seem like a comedy of to-day."

Robert Garland, in the New York *World-Telegram*, finds the play beguiling, and concludes that "the 'sentimental comedy' is the story of the love-duel between *Elizabeth* and her pride and *Darcy* and his prejudice. Each gives in before the evening's over, pride and prejudice meet half-way.

"It's easy going, elegant, and infinitely engaging. In other words, it's true Jane Austen. . . . Without a gat or gangster, a damn or double entendre, 'Pride and Prejudice' is a Broadway miracle of 1935."

"They have made a pretty play," Richard Lockridge agrees in the New York *Sun*, "preserving the feline gentleness of the wit and pointing up, with a success hardly to have been anticipated, its fragile drama. Its artificial sentiments are winning, and it tinkles like a chime of tiny bells."

Gilbert Gabriel, in the New York *American*, recalls the first line of the novel: "It is a truth that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife," and from that adds:

"And there you have the whole occupation of womankind, the whole sum and substance of Romney-time romance, and the whole topic of this strictly sponge-cake comedy. Miss Jerome has revived (in all their dimities and demureness) the county-folk of England, 1813."

"Here are the *Bennetts*," Mr. Gabriel explains. "Not all the *Bennetts* of Miss Austen's novel, to be sure, for the number of daughters has been reduced considerably from five to three. But here are too clever *Elizabeth*, too lovely *Jane*, too giddy *Lydia*, along with their inimitable parents, the proud *Mr. Darcy*, the mild *Mr. Bingle*, the prodigious *Lady de Bourgh*, the grease-coated *Mr. Collins*—and all the rest of that congregation of delightful humans in dolls' clothing who still prove one Miss Austen the most lovable household humorist the English language knows."

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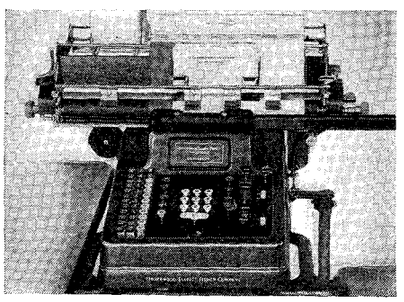

(*Left*) This machine has been especially designed to meet the requirements of thousands of modern business concerns. It does a *real* accounting job with speed, dependability, absolute simplicity and with complete mechanical control over accuracy. It represents machine accounting at a new low price level.

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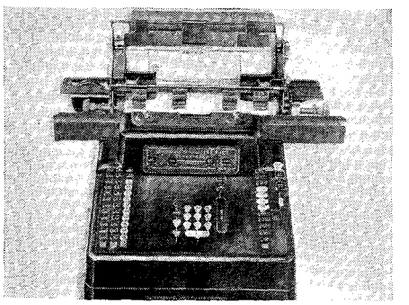

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America's Child Artists: Gay and Realistic

Schools of 23 States Represented in Radio City Exhibit; Self-Expressionists, 5 to 14, Have Ideas Free as Air, With Few Illusions, and No Traditions

Slithering upward, the gleaming bronze escalators of New York's Radio City last week carried visitors to an exhibit which demonstrates that American children have something to say.

Entering the exhibition of North American Children's paintings, spectators could see a fuzzy red fire-engine careening across the wall, a bovine-looking giraffe nibbling at greenery, and moon-faced children staring down from cardboard frames. These were three of the paintings which the Associated Experimental School will exhibit, until November 24, in the Mezzanine Gallery of the RCA Building.

Self-Expression

The Association, an organization of progressive schools, was formed in the last year.

Last February, believing experiment "an essential tool for learning," it invited schools to submit pictures done by children of five to fourteen years.

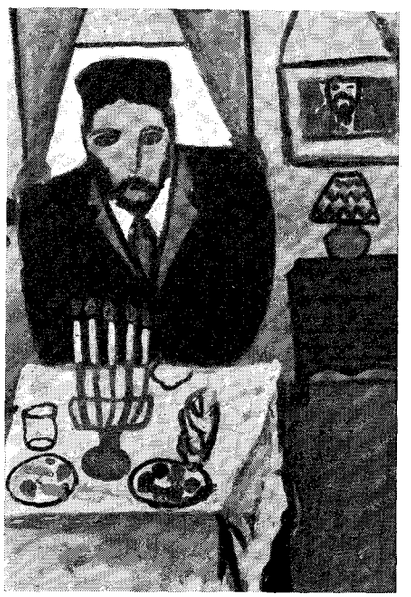
Schools in twenty-three States, Canada, Mexico, and Hawaii sent 3,000 pictures of which 300 were chosen for the current Radio City exhibit.

Carefully erasing the artists' names, the Association announced: "It is the process of child-development that takes place during the painting that is important. We are not consciously trying to make artists, of any kind, of our children." The exhibit was intended only to illustrate the children's "ability to express their own ideas in their own way, without coercion or formal art training."

Varied, Colorful

"Their own ideas" are varied, colorful, and as free as the air. Next to abstract splotches of color—particularly in the five- and six-year-old section—were vivid representations of scenes popular with childhood.

The younger artists depicted houses



Rabbi, *painted by a child aged twelve, in Art Service Project, New York*

under red and orange suns with arm-like rays. A child from Hawaii contributed a square elephant, a New Yorker a streamlined train.

Another New Yorker had painted a deep blue animal looking suspiciously like *Mickey Mouse*.

In Wyoming a girl painted a picture of a cowboy gazing at a red and white cow, above which appeared a winged blonde angel in a pink dress. Further along the line a pale little girl trudged along under green rain-drops.

Character Study

There were many portraits. Some proved that children have a real feeling for character study, such as one of a Rabbi. Others gave evidence of a sense of humor. One thirteen-year-old depicted three old maids, with beady eyes and stern faces, at the beach.

One child with an interest in social problems showed a mounted policeman bringing his club down on the head of a man in a picket-line.

There were pictures of brown and blue dinosaurs, orange and green eel-like animals writhing around multicolored trees, a futuristic rocket and a stocking sale in a department store with a little dog tangled among the customers' feet.

Child Realists

"Psychologically and artistically," Eunice Fuller Barnard, art-critic, wrote in the New York *Times*, "one begins to believe in the generic American child.

"From these gay examples of his imagining, he emerges: direct, humorous, extrovert, with few illusions, and no traditions. He is a realist.

"The chief fact that overwhelms the observer, however, is that we have young artists of such virtuosity in our midst," and this critic added:

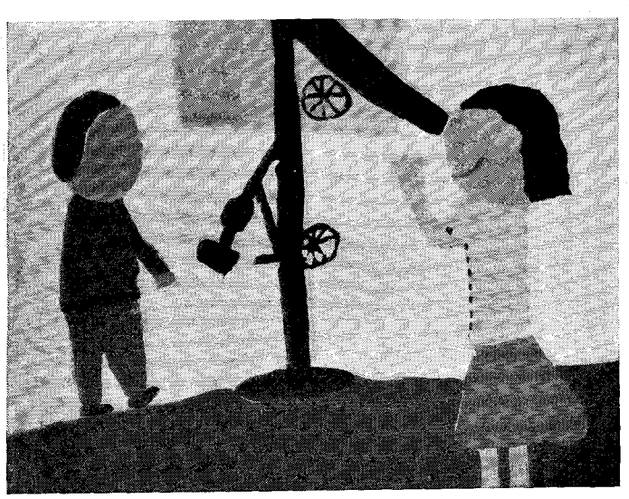
"One comes out of the show with a new deference for the child-in-the-street, who sees life so much more sharply and rhythmically than does the customary adult."

The New York *Herald Tribune* observed that, "altho the modern pedogogy has withheld from them any technical instruction, the older children betray a knowledge of the conventions of the world around them in their painting. The painting of the five-year-olds and six-year-olds is as instinctive as a mud pie."

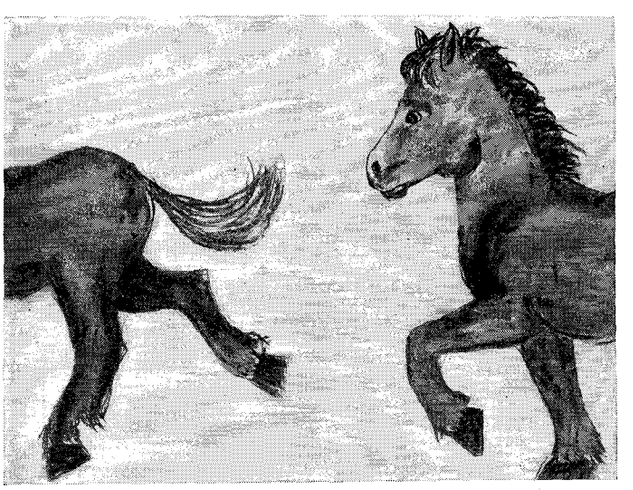
Critic's Verdict

Just before the exhibit opened, another critic, the young son of one of the exhibit's directors, marched into the hall for a private showing. Afterward he walked over to his mother.

"That stuff," he announced coldly, indicating the pictures, "is terrible."



The Observatory Lesson, *painted by an eight-year-old, in the Hanahauoli School, Hawaii*



The Divided Horse, *drawn by a twelve-year-old, in Hessian Hills School, Croton-on-Hudson, New York*

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Short Stories of

BIG SUCCESSES

won by wise advertisers in the past five years of depression

AS an American institution, the Success Story has suffered eclipse in recent years. And the pleasant pastime known as "pointing with pride" has likewise acquired the stigma of bad taste.

Nevertheless, at the risk of seeming immodest, we are impelled to relate the experiences of certain clients of Lord & Thomas in the last five years of depression.

Because those experiences are important to other advertisers.

Because they show the way to advertising that functions profitably and effectively, even in time of stress.

Because they prove that true salesmanship-in-print most surely finds the answers to the selling problems of today.

Here then, are a few of these many experiences:

Proof of the Pudding

In one case, an advertiser has paid a ten-year advertising bill, running into millions of dollars annually, entirely out of increased profits. While doing this, his company's earnings were enlarged by an even greater amount, purely and simply through salesmanship-in-print applied to a single product.

* * *

Another—a food product. One of the oldest in America. So well intrenched, so familiar to all, that one might say advertising could do little more than sustain volume. Yet new salesmanship-in-print of compelling interest increased its sale more than 35% in the past year. And in one stroke, solved a host of vexing problems of private brand competition.

* * *

Another—a drug product. One year ago it was going back. In fact, a business consultant advised discontinuing the operation entirely. Today, it is making money. It is intrenched with consumers. And enjoys the preference of the best outlets in drug distribution. The whole difference was the type of salesmanship-in-print.

* * *

Another—a packaged product. Last November this brand was starting from scratch. The manufacturer dreamed of a nation-wide demand. And geared up manufacturing to supply it. His advertising began a few days before Christmas. Within five months, sales on this one item alone far exceeded $2,000,000.00 a month. In its industry it is the outstanding example of demand created by advertising.

All in the "REASON-WHY"

These are the rewards of salesmanship-in-print. Advertising that gives, in an interesting way, REASONS-WHY it is in the *consumer's interest* to buy what you have to sell.

A product does not have to be *new* to yield new advertising ideas.

Men with *feel* for ideas that *sell,* often dig great advertising success out of seemingly barren ground.

Check your advertising for its value as *salesmanship-in-print.* Perhaps your great REASON-WHY has never been told. Some of our greatest successes are made with products in which others fail to find a winning idea.

Advertising success, like all commercial success, depends on getting big men behind you. The whole question centers on *who can sell the most for the money.*

In answer to that question—

There are more success stories in Lord & Thomas today than ever before in our history. And that covers a lot of ground. In the past five years of depression alone we have invested in advertising for our clients $180,000,000.00.

LORD & THOMAS · *advertising*

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Each office is a complete advertising agency, self-contained; collaborating with other Lord & Thomas offices to the client's interest

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News of the Book World

Mark Sullivan: He brings to a close a work which has bedazzled the living

Our Times. Vol. VI. The Twenties. By Mark Sullivan. 674 pp. Illus. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $3.75.)

The snowy-haired Mark Sullivan, friend and adviser of Republican Presidents and implacable foe of the New Deal, puts aside his conservative profundity in the presentation of the final volume of "Our Times," which reviews America's years, 1919-1925.

Sitting not in judgment but as a Recording Angel as he enters in his book the phobias, fantasies, and follies of the populace, he thus brings to a close a work which has bedazzled the living and should astonish those to come after. His is a history of a nation dwelling in the hard-boiled disillusionment of a fool's paradise and very properly he concludes it at the moment when the forces which brought us down to earth with a thump began their inexorable operation.

This sixth and last book of Mr. Sullivan's series concerns an era within the recent memory of those most likely to read it.

It confronts a public no longer prepared to accept by hearsay what Mr. Sullivan has so laboriously gathered for report. Everybody beyond grammar-school years lived through some part of it: which only increases one's astonishment that memory could be so short.

Only Yesterday

It seems only yesterday that the pulpits of the land were thundering against the short skirts which even grandmama adopted when she learned to do the fox-trot. *The Outlook*, sedately tolerant, came to the defense of the flapper, however, and brought comfort to sorely distressed mothers.

But there was no stopping the youth movement. The fox-trot yielded to a house rocking upon its foundations, as, with the living-room rugs rolled back, the small fry executed the elegant figures of the Charleston. Again the critics asked whither we were drifting and lo, there arrived the Black Bottom, which Mr. Sullivan seems to regard as an all-time low in polite accomplishment.

Realizing, however, that such things are ephemeral at their worst, Mr. Sullivan has wisely merely touched upon them. Not so with the scandals of the Harding Administration, which absorb his attention and interest: his account, brilliantly done, has the curious appeal of reading old newspapers in the attic during house-cleaning time.

The historian casts his reader loose at the close of 1925, thus sparing himself the necessity of commenting upon the stock-market collapse and the bank holiday (other than to recall the song, "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"), but few of us need any reminder of those dreary calamities.

It is really best, under the circumstances, to lay "Our Times" aside at the moment that Miss Marilyn Miller was singing "Who?" in "Sonny" and Miss Libby Holman was singing "Moanin' Low," and the critics were in a terrific wrangle over Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms," and the faculty of Bryn Mawr was revoking the ban against smoking by the girl students.

Mr. Sullivan, in completing this most difficult of his six volumes, leaves his reader not only surprized that all these things could have occurred so very recently, but also grateful that he has loyally stood pat on the method of his previous discourse, which has to do with the homely things which exercise their effect upon the individual so powerfully and thus, tho indirectly, affect the affairs of state.

It is a newspaper commentator's history, not a musty scholar's; as such it has been enjoyed and understood even by the Elder Statesmen.

* * *

Fashion Careers: American Style. By Catharine Oglesby. 283 pp. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company; $2.)

Do you enjoy fussing with fabrics, bettering a pattern with your own design, helping your friends choose their hats, fixing up rooms?

Do you like to sew, paint, draw, or write? Do you "just love clothes"? Have you a yearning to get into business and do things and go places?

In short, are you interested in the fashion field as a career? If so, this is the book you have waited for.

Catharine Oglesby knows her subject. Articles by her have appeared in numerous publications. At various times she has been a newspaper reporter, saleswoman, lecturer, advertising copy-writer, advertising sales director, president of her own importing company, and associate editor in charge of departments of *The Ladies Home Journal*. She has studied fashion from all angles. Colorfully and instructively she passes her knowledge along to all who would read.

"You can get into fashion," she writes. "The world of fashion is welcoming new recruits every minute in the day."

"It is written," says the Indianapolis *Sunday Star*, "in the frank, direct and honest language that youth itself speaks and understands. It minces no words whatever

Catharine Oglesby: She has studied fashion from all angles

about what jobs women can and can not do, and proceeds to point out truthfully and with well-grounded enthusiasm just what women of to-day may achieve in this fascinating and highly profitable field of endeavor. . . .

"It is the first volume ever published to acquaint career-hungry young women with the remarkable opportunities there are for them in the third largest industry in the country—the fashion field."

Wide Appeal

The Baltimore *News-Post* believes the book will have wide appeal and states: "While the novice will find the book fascinating and helpful, those already engaged in . . . the fashion business will do well to read it, too. It contains a wealth of valuable information and suggestions."

Says the Buffalo *News:* "Miss Oglesby fires any ambitious youngster as well as fashion-job-holders to step in and conquer the world of style, but her advice is seasoned with the assurance that the profession is not all glamour or a bed of roses. She paints a glowing picture of the future of fashions with television around the corner but she sturdily maintains that only those who have what it takes, determination and courage, will be numbered among those to succeed."

* * *

"Old Jules" and the Critics: Mari Sandoz arrived in New York recently to receive the $5,000 *Atlantic Monthly* non-fiction prize for this year, and to meet many of New York's top-flight book-reviewers. They, and reviewers in other cities, had little but praise for Mari Sandoz and her biography of her father, "Old Jules." (Boston: *Atlantic Monthly* Press, Little, Brown and Company; $3.)

"A marvelous man was old Jules Sandoz," said the Boston *Herald*, "and the publishers are wholly justified in calling his daughter's story of him a unique contribution to the history of pioneer days. It is written with great vividness and with extraordinary detachment. The picture that it presents of early Nebraska is unforgetable."

"Magnificently written," Arthur Maurice

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wrote in the New York *Sun*, "with a frankness of expression utterly unhampered by convention or inhibition that often astounds. It is a strange and perplexing narrative."

"Mari Sandoz, in telling the story of her incredible father, has had no maidenly compunctions," John Chamberlain remarked in the New York *Times*.

"She has an obvious affection for the old rapscallion, but she never pulls a punch. Having a fair measure of pioneer exuberance, she avoids picturing the lot of the early settlers of 'the Great American Desert' as the shambles it must have seemed when the droughts of the Nineties sent the wagons of the settlers moving back eastward toward Omaha. But the *Paul Bunyan* streak in her is hobbled by a realistic spirit; hence the hardships, the squalor, the cultural barrenness and the limited horizons of life on the parched high plains are not muted.

"The result is a literary cross between Hamlin Garland and the traditional dime-novel stuff about the West."

"An impressively honest portrait," Fanny Butcher wrote in the Chicago *Tribune*. "Old Jules was, according to the standards of most readers (and certainly all the gentle ones) a fiend out of hell, and his daughter does not hesitate to paint in the fire-snorting nostrils, but she does it without sentimentality. She might so easily have gone all soft and squashy about his cruelty. Instead, she makes it of the same heroic size as his courage and his physical strength."

Magnificent Job

"I am afraid for this book," said Bernard De Voto in *The Saturday Review of Literature*. "The prize will get it publicity and flattery, but how well will it be understood? It is a magnificent job and Miss Sandoz has come close to making it, as she says she wanted to, the biography not only of her father but of the upper Niobrara country itself.

"It is achingly, glaringly necessary to get the High Plains written about and understood, to force a realization of them and their place in our culture and our problems on the national mind. But Miss Sandoz is a native and a literary artist and, I suspect, disqualified on both counts.

"For her book has been smoked and weathered in the reality, and the way to call the attention of metropolitan readers to the land they beautify is to import a tabloid reporter and let him slap them in the face."

Worth Reading

I Write as I Please. By Walter Duranty. 347 pp. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.) In which an authority on modern Russia lets light into several dark corners.

Eat, Drink and Be Wary. By F. J. Schlink. 322 pp. (New York: Covici-Friede, Inc.; $2.) In which one of the authors of "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" takes various food quackeries apart, to reveal the hidden machinery.

Green Hills of Africa. By Ernest Hemingway. 295 pp. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.75.) In which Mr. Hemingway pursues the illusive Kudu in his usual robustious manner.

Valiant Is the Word for Carrie. By Barry Benefield. 292 pp. (New York: Reynal and Hitchcock; $2.) A tender adventure of what might be called a hard-boiled lady.

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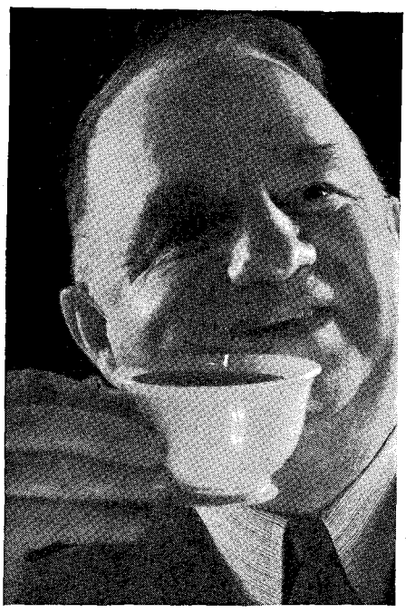

When Mark Twain said no one does anything about the weather, he reckoned without the British. Their answer to a cold, damp climate is hot Bovril, the bracing beef drink that stimulates without later letting you down.

Thousands of Americans now drink Bovril for its delicious beef flavor. It's so easy to make . . . just stir a teaspoonful in a cup of boiling water. Housewives are discovering that Bovril adds a new zest to soups and gravies, and what piquancy it gives to sandwiches when a little is mixed with cheese, minced ham or chicken.

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On the Current Screen

The frantic Messrs. Marx, now only three, since baby brother Zeppo has gone into the business of supplying actors to the motion-pictures instead of romantic smiles to the screen, have completed the funniest film they ever made and that takes into good account some of their past hilarities.

The new one is "A Night at the Opera," into which all of the violent shattering wit at their command has been poured as from an open-throated fire-hose.

This is the film in which whole weeks passed while paling authors clawed the air for comic situations forceful enough to top what already had been provided, in which the three Marx boys, puns and jests tumbling from them in torrents, wrecked settings, turned an ocean liner into bedlam and satisfied an ancient desire to poke explosive fun at the most stuffy art form in our times: grand opera.

It is the mustached, spectacled Groucho, who must himself have often yearned to transform some bright night at the Metropolitan into a riot, who moves through the picture with furious, gleaming malice. Where his lunacies cease, Chico and Harpo take up, following their ancient, rabid customs of punching frightened tunes out of pianos, of chasing chorus girls with maniacal glee.

Opera Devastated

The picture begins in Italy, moves to the liner, where hordes are crushed by the horse-play of the Marxes, and winds up at the Metropolitan, where Harpo devastates a placid performance of "Il Trovatore."

The action is swift and thumping. Audiences in Baltimore and St. Louis, chosen as key release-cities for what amounts to try-out of the film, have taken it whole and in gales of laughter. It would seem that the most energetic comedy trio in Hollywood once more has accomplished a winning item in the sledge-hammer school of clowning.

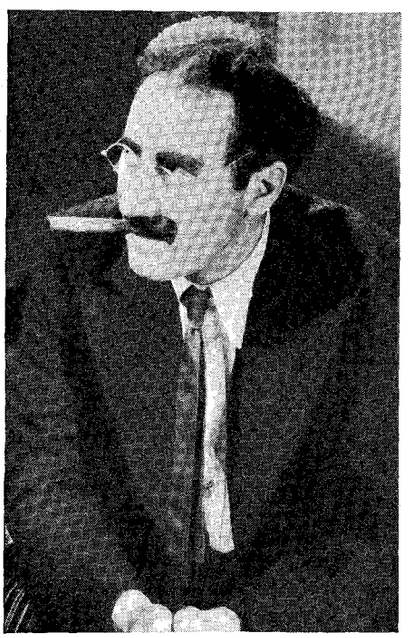
"After too long an absence," writes Gilbert Kanour, in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "those relatives of the *March Hare*, the Brothers Marx, again are available in as festive a jubilee as ever chased the doleful doldrums and the sulks. They have returned in 'A Night at the Opera,' which shakes all the lovelorn tears and treacle out of the back-stage story by deriding it merrily and at times melodiously. The mad Brothers Marx have never been in finer fettle.

"Altho the photoplay makes more sense as far as coherent plot is concerned than did some of the previous Marx extravaganzas, those accomplished wags, George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind, who fabricated the libretto, fortunately determined that it shouldn't make too much sense."

Detour Ended

The Messrs. Kaufman and Ryskind, incidentally, are the two who manufactured, for the theater, one of the best Marx musical comedies ever accomplished and herewith return to their fine labors after a detour caused by "Of Thee I Sing," which won the Pulitzer Prize for them.

Herbert L. Monk in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* believes that "the film comes pretty close to restoring the brothers to their former place of eminence as the kings of hilarity. Fading memories of the early Marx Brothers' pictures will not permit the statement that this is their funniest, craziest, and silliest. Maybe it is just as well for the patrons, for the laughs in those first films often left strained and sore muscles around



Groucho Marx, who tears apart "Il Trovatore" in "A Night at the Opera"

the belt line. Those same memories, however, do leave ample room for the assertion that the latest bit of cinematic Marxism is a great deal funnier than their last two or three."

In the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, Colvin McPherson is not hampered by any such restraints. He says openly and quickly that the picture is the "most delightfully timed madness of 1935."

Three Furies of Fun

"The three furies of fun," he adds, "remain unchanged. Groucho, with his painted mustache, gold-rimmed glasses, galloping eyebrows and sly smirk. Still the gag-man on the set, he puns away relentlessly, but I am one of the souls who can stand a heavy load of punishment, and a great many misses, for the one clean hit. Harpo, with wig and high hat, still on his kissing sprees. Chico, back with Italian dialect and his finger-ballets at the piano. 'A Night at the Opera' runs pell-mell from one guffaw to another."

The film, made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, presents Harpo as an opera scout, the other boys as lads over from Italy with Allan Jones, a singer. The climax comes in the scene where they invade the production of "Il Trovatore" and turn the opera-house into a practical shambles.

"'A Night at the Opera,'" says Mr. McPherson, "is roaring good entertainment." It is all of that.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

CAMPUS

By Margaret E. Sangster

The creeping ivy clings against gray towers,
The trees are old and wise and very tall,
Their shadows lie, like lace, on every wall.
A mellow clock chimes out the drifting hours,
As if to say, "Time slips, while learning flowers—
So many feet have echoed through each hall,
So many years have gone beyond recall,
So many sun-swept days, so many showers."

Perhaps these gray stones, robed in ivy, feel
That students strolling past are but a dream.
Perhaps the boys and girls with youth agleam
Are phantom-like and just a bit unreal
To the tall trees that, standing calmly by,
Draw strength and knowledge from the far-flung sky!

—*Good Housekeeping.*

THE DARK HOUSE

By W. Ellery Sedgwick

Stands in the darkness
on the stairs
of the dark house
a life so young—he stands there
tiptoe to question;
stands in the darkness on a stair
makes tentative the silence there.

and near him there
(nowhere)
chipped by a clock
bright moments fly
upward;
are only there dark hours
and he waits for me.

across the obscure accumulation of my days
and undecided ways
he waits.

and I'll not come.

out of the emptiness I'd bring
I should not answer anything.
where I have been, he is;
where I shall be, he is before
and where he asks no more.

—*Scribner's Magazine.*

DESERTED SHEEP PASTURE

By Frances Frost

Now a red fox runs where sheep
Were wont to pasture years ago,
And everlasting climbs the steep
Hillside where the slow winds go
That once were musical with bells
Hung from wandering woolly throats.
Now within the cobalt wells
Of morning, death, the lean hawk, floats
And falls upon the shivering mouse
And haunts the grass-nest of the hare,
Or swoops on jewel-weeds to rouse
The huddled chipmunk quaking there.
The seed-pods of the thistles break
Where once the plaintive bleating blew
Among the junipers that shake
In silence now. The meadow-rue
Stirs softly, and the ghosts of sheep
Lie down in the lonely sun to sleep.

—*North American Review.*

"T'AINT"

T'aint what we have,
But what we give;
T'aint where we are,
But how we live;
T'aint what we do,
But how we do it—
That makes this life
Worth goin' through it.

—*The Log* (U. S. Naval Academy.)

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American Airlines Testing Giant Sleepers; Energetic Aviation Pioneer's Latest Move; "Club-Planes" for Sightseers Predicted

Among air-transport officials C. R. Smith, youthful and handsome President of American Airlines, ranks as one of the most energetic and enterprising. He is thirty-nine, Texas-born, is married, and lives in Chicago—company headquarters.

His rise was rapid. In 1929, the Southern Air Transport Company, in whose operations department he had made a name for himself, was merged with four other lines into the present American Airlines. Smith transferred his desk to the new company. In five years, he had forged his way to the presidential chair.

Completing his first year as chief last week, he made two announcements which the nation's aviation-magazine editors considered important:

1. During the first seven months of this year his company had carried 96,428 passengers, a record gain of 83.13 per cent. over 1934.

2. The first company to introduce sleepers (February, 1934), American Airlines had signed a contract for fifteen superships, "flying Pullmans," which, in luxury and comfort, will surpass any planes in operation in the United States.

Tests for Giants

These new giants will be used on the New York-Los Angeles run and on the Cleveland-Dallas service. They are being built by the Douglas Aircraft Company. The first of a series of ten is to be tested at Santa Monica, California, on November 28. The first flight is set for March.

"The purchase of fifteen Douglas DST planes [Douglas Sleeper Transport] by American Airlines marks the initial stages of the second phase of air-plane sleeper-service," said *Aviation*. " . . . At present American is operating sleeper-planes of an earlier type. . . .

"Altho certain air-line operators have found passengers prefer to sit up in the comfortable reclining seats on night flights, it is very likely that full sleeping accommodations will have to be provided eventually in order to compete in comfort with the railroad Pullman services. . . ."

"These new ships are so large [gross weight 24,000 pounds] and so fast [top speed 215 m.p.h.] that they are not at all affected by gusts of air which disturb smaller planes," commented *Aero Digest*.

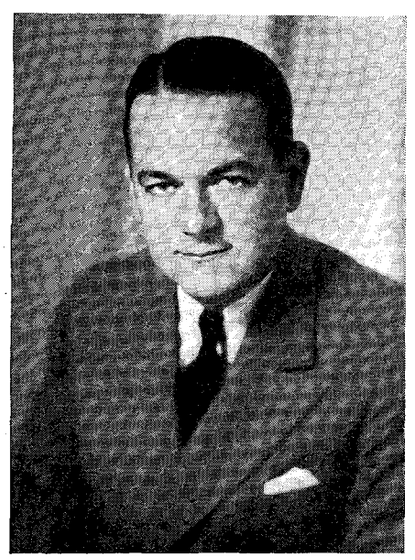
"Side windows are provided in both the upper and lower berths, and most complete facilities are provided for the two separate dressing-rooms at the rear of the ship.

"Night travel has always been smoother than travel during the day and, with such luxurious accommodations as now provided, there is bound to be a greater increase in air travel at night. . . ."

Since the new "flying Pullman" has a wing-span of ninety-five feet, an over-all length of sixty-five feet, and an over-all height of seventeen feet, six inches, it will tower above any other transport-plane ever flown on an air-line in the country.

It is an all-metal, low-wing monoplane powered with two engines mounted in nacelles set in the wing on either side of the fuselage. Inside, there will be eight roomy sections, each with two seats, which, at night, fold together to form a foundation for a mattress. The upper berth and mattress drop from the ceiling.

Directly behind the pilot's cockpit is the most complete commissary ever designed for a transport-plane, making it possible for the first time to serve elaborate meals.



Moffett Studio

C. R. Smith, energetic young President of American Airlines

Accommodations are for twenty-four passengers by day, sixteen by night.

Transcontinental & Western Air officials informed THE LITERARY DIGEST that no decision had been made to buy the new sleepers pending test-flights. At present their plane-seats tip back to form sleeping accommodations. The United Air Lines, while predicting eventual abolition of the present improvised mode of sleeping, said it would not buy any of the new planes.

Western Flying foresaw the early inauguration of a "club-plane," inasmuch as on short runs "the average person prefers to stay up, and, as time passes, there are fewer and fewer places in these United States that can not be reached in that length of time by air-plane."

In which case, it said "there probably will be less demand for Pullman space on air-liners than on trains."

Pilot-Licenses for Women

Of the total of 402 licensed women pilots in the country announced last week by the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce, Karena Shields is one of the least known, but one of the most distinguished.

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Small and blonde, she owns and manages a 25,000-acre cocoa-plantation at Palenque, State of Chiapas, Mexico, which her family abandoned eighteen years ago.

From this estate she commutes twice monthly in her own plane to her home at Los Angeles. The trip, 2,100 miles, takes two days.

"Born in Lorain, Ohio, in 1905, her father whisked her to far-off Mexico," says the November number of *The American Magazine*. "From four years up she rode horseback through the wilderness.

Favorite Diet

"At her father's death, she came back to the United States, married Frederick Shields, tried to civilize herself in California. She's never converted her family to her favorite diet of black beans, corn-coffee, and avocados. Each morning she swims with her two young daughters."

In addition to being one of the 402 women on the Government's pilot-lists, Karena Shields is one of the 2,630 men and women flyers in California, which leads all the States in licensees.

Of these 402 women, however, seventy-two hold transport-tickets; twenty-seven, commercial; 254, private, and forty-nine, amateur. In addition, there are four women glider-pilots among the total of 153 holding such Federal licenses.

Indicating the sweeping interest nationally in flying, government figures announced last week also disclose a total of 14,763 pilot-licenses outstanding in the country. After California, comes New York State, with 1,396 licensees; Illinois, 902; Ohio, 811, and Texas, 729 licensed aviators.

Of the 14,763 licenses, 7,377 were for transport; 969, limited commercial; 5,775, private; 683, amateur, and four, industrial. This was a gain of 951 over 1934.

According to other government figures, there is a total of 9,139 licensed and unlicensed aircraft on its records. This represents an increase of 597 planes over 1934. In number of planes New York State led California, the former boasting 956 planes; the latter 925.

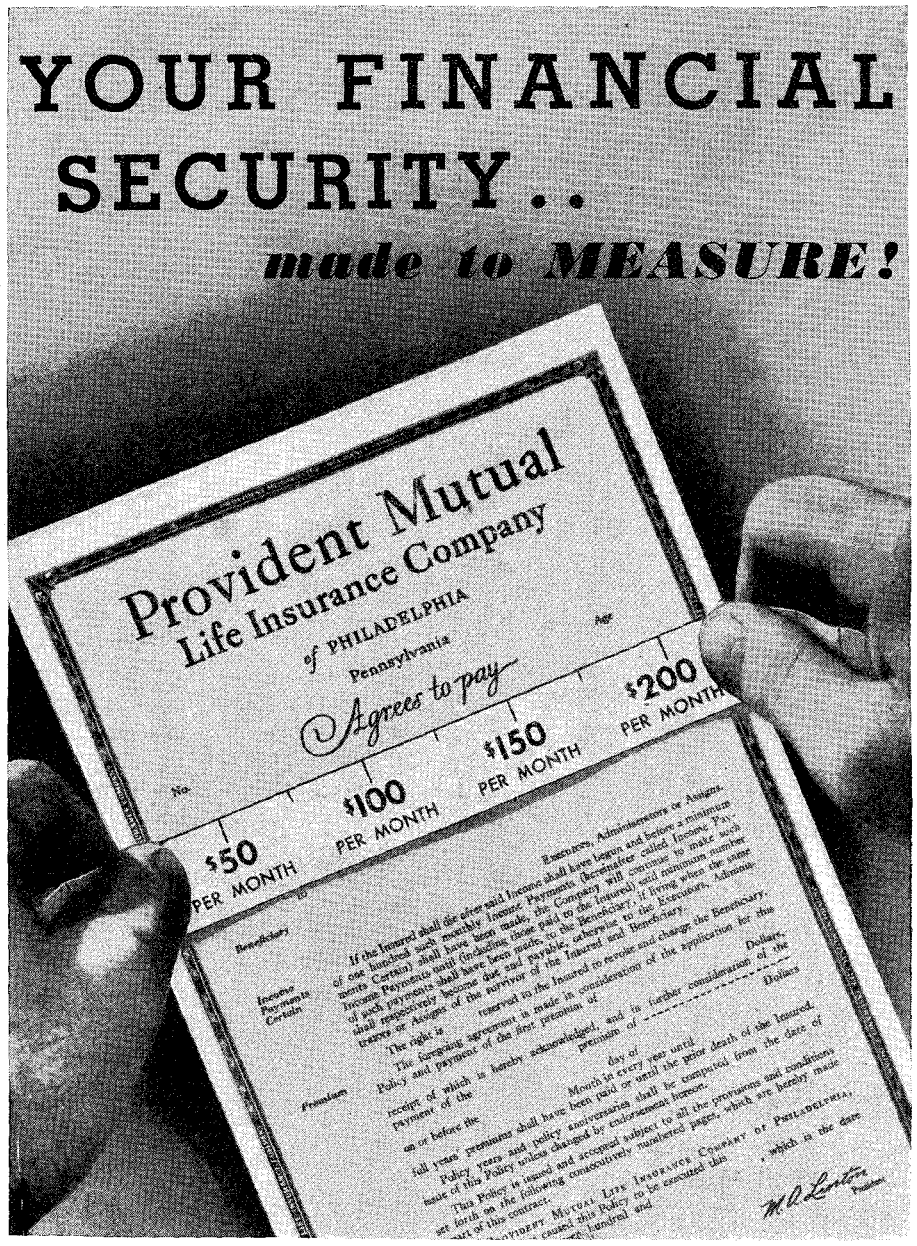
Air-Ship's Future

There is no question in the mind of Lt. Comdr. Charles E. Rosendahl about the practicability of the air-ship. Tho one by one, the country's great dirigibles have cracked up, he has clung stedfastly to the premise that they are not through.

"Of all pioneering development in transportation, the air-ship is undoubtedly the least understood," he writes in the November issue of *The National Aeronautic Magazine*. "Unfortunately, it has been judged largely on 'hearsay' evidence. Few persons have taken the trouble to look behind the scenes and to weigh the basic facts and factors against the purely 'news' features.

"Yet, every fair-minded group which has investigated the air-ship fully enough has found much in its favor."

Commander Rosendahl is America's premier authority on lighter-than-air craft. Since 1924 he has been navigator of the Navy's air-ships.



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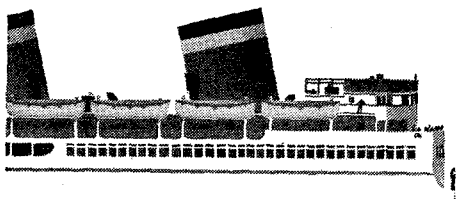

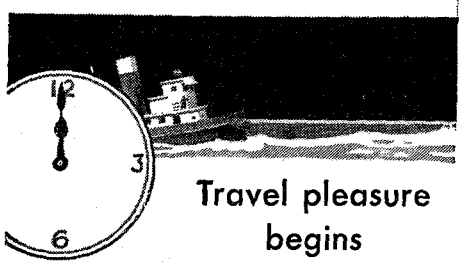

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Remembering a Hero

Officer Sends Annual Armistice Day Thanks to Rescuer

Seventeen years ago, a week before the Armistice, two men crouched in a shallow hole on the top of Hill 378, Borne-du-Cornuiller, Northern France.

About them shells burst from their own batteries as well as from German guns. Machine-guns peppered the ground, sending up little sputters of earth. Blistering shrapnel spat like sudden rain.

The two were isolated, cut off. They could neither advance nor retreat. Together they waited. Maj. Harry D. Parkin of the 316th Infantry Regiment and his Sergeant Major, Robert S. MacCormack, waited for help they knew could never come.

Feared the End

Suddenly, Major Parkin groaned. His whip-cord breeches crimsoned with his own blood. Five machine-gun bullets had imbedded themselves in his thigh. To the wounded man this was the inevitable end. To Sergeant Major MacCormack it was a call to courage. In his own words:

"Through our own barrage I lugged Major Parkin. It must have been three hours before we reached a German field-station. They treated us wonderfully. The Major was operated on and I met with great courtesy everywhere. Exactly one week after the Germans attacked us I heard the sound of gun-fire die away and knew that the war had ended."

Bravery Remembered

And then, later, home—MacCormack to New York, Parkin to Los Angeles. And the every-day, ordinary cares of life in a nation where was no war. And the desire to forget the horror both had known. But Parkin has never forgotten that one deed of bravery, and that he owes his life to the valor of his Sergeant Major who "lugged" him to safety, under withering fire.

Each anniversary of the day he was wounded he writes a message of gratitude and appreciation to former Sergeant Major MacCormack. Last week, MacCormack, now an employee of the New York Edison Company, received from Parkin a letter which, the New York *Times* reports, reads in part:

"Years of peace and ordinary life sometimes make me wonder if such things ever did happen to you and me on that hill far away in France. Is it possible that men did such things to each other, and the ground was covered with dead and wounded?

"I remember when you . . . came creeping on the face of the hill to help me. . . . My equipment hindered me greatly and you helped me unbuckle some of it and we left it on the ground and a bullet hit it and I thought I was wounded again.

"I sit here and wonder that either of us ever got back to the trench, it looked so long and the fire was so heavy and the long, painful, terribly dangerous journey through

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the valley amid bursting shells. Stones and clods of earth often fell upon our heads.

"I gave up more than once, but was encouraged for another try by your devotion and courage. You could have run alone across the valley in a few minutes. Let this day for all our lives be a source of pride to you and your wife and daughter and also to me."

The first letter MacCormack received reached him November 13, 1919. It expressed the belief that "it was a regular damn shame that you did not get the Distinguished Service Cross."

For ten years Major Parkin sought to right this wrong. April 19, 1929, he was successful. He addresses his letters now to Robert S. MacCormack, D.S.C.

You're Not Losing Your Mind

"'Am I losing my mind, Doctor?' That question has been put to me as a psychiatrist so many times it seems like a million," writes Louis E. Bisch, M.D., in *The Reader's Digest* for November.

"The general practitioner, too, knows how common is this haunting dread of insanity.

"Allow me, however, to be reassuring forthwith. The very fact that you *fear* you are losing your mind is the best possible proof that you are *not*. The possessor of a psychosis (the medical term for insanity) practically never is aware that his mind is upset.

"The very essence of a psychosis is the delusion. The characteristics of insane delusion are: first, that the patient adopts a wholly false premise of some kind; second, that his reasoning and consequently his conclusions are illogical; third, that he tenaciously clings to what he holds to be true no matter how much proof is brought to bear in an attempt to establish the falsity of his far-fetched and altogether absurd ideas. The psychotic is convinced that *you* are in error; only *he* understands. If any one is insane it is you, not he. . . .

"A psychotic patient under my care believed all the bones in his body to be broken. Even when he stood upon his feet he still held to his delusion. . . .

Ten Symptoms

"Following are ten symptoms commonly met with that make people afraid they will lose their minds. . . . An otherwise perfectly normal person may be troubled by one or more of these; but he should realize that the manifestation is merely an individual difference to be looked upon as a normal deviation within the normal. If several such symptoms exist, especially for several years, the condition would technically be called neurotic. But a neurosis, even in the most severe case, does *not* lead to insanity." The symptoms are:

"1. Loss of Memory . . . 2. Inability to Concentrate . . . 3. Inferiority Convictions . . . 4. Guilt . . . 5. Suicidal Impulse . . . 6. Worry . . . 7. Unreality Feelings . . . 8. Insomnia . . . 9. Depression . . . 10. Insanity in the Family . . .

"If you fear you are losing your mind it proves that you are not in any such danger at all."

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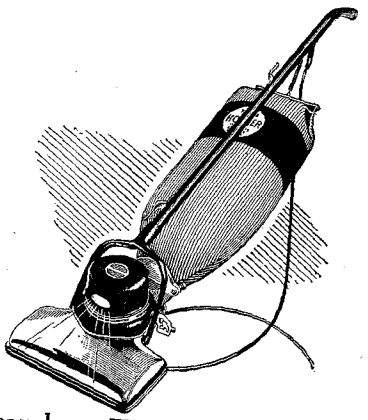
If you're using a wornout cleaner—you can discard it today. If you have a Hoover that lacks the latest improvements—you can replace it now. If you've waited to buy until you can have The Hoover you've always wanted—your moment has come.



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The Open Forum

Print Constitution

Sir:—As one who enjoyed the excellent articles, "Back to, or Forward With, the Constitution?" I am wondering if you could not publish, as a follow-up, the Constitution itself. I am sure this would prove of great interest to your readers.

GEOFFREY STEEL.

New York.

Sir:—Following your three valuable articles on the Constitution please now print the Constitution itself, satisfying a general demand.

R. H. FORBES.

Tucson, Arizona.

Sir:—I found your history of the Constitution in recent issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST very worth while. I think, however, that foes or even friends of the New Deal who dwell upon the Constitution and the power of the Supreme Court as issues are obscuring the truly vital questions. They are diverting scrutiny from the primary issue, which to my mind is: Constitutional or not, are Administration policies vicious or sound?

I believe that if they were sound, the Constitution should be amended to make them legal even if it amounted to a drastic change in the balance between State and national powers that was intended by the Fathers in the Convention of 1787, but convinced that New Deal policies are vicious and economically damaging, I merely consider it fortunate that they happen to be unconstitutional.

Let us fight the coming election on the soundness of the Administration's New "Economics" and not be thrown off the track by those, sincere and otherwise, who want to make an issue of the Constitution.

RICHARD DRESSELHUYS.

Aberdeen, South Dakota.

Fish and Tackle

Sir:—John Stuart of South Pasadena pulls off a quip on Hamilton Fish, Jr., being too small a fry for Franklin D.'s tackle.

For that matter this New Deal tackle has been too much for the whole American people, let alone one man. Sometimes a small boy with a home-made tackle will make a successful catch while the big fellow with his imported tackle proves a failure.

The boy H. F. would not think of using F.D.'s imported tackle, but a Square Deal.

B. G. RUNK.

Newport News, Virginia.

Midnight Barber-Shop

Sir:—Referring to THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 2, what is a "midnight barber-shop" off a subway entrance?

BARTON JOHNSTON.

Fort Worth, Texas.

[New York barber-shops which remain open all night are termed in the vernacular "midnight barber-shops." Admission to the one mentioned in the article is through a door which opens off a landing on a set of stairs leading to a subway station.—*Editor.*]

Would Fight Again

Sir:—Regarding the article "Men Who Will Never Fight Again," which appeared in the October 19 issue:

Having been an inmate of the dreaded "Four South" ward of the Veterans' Hospital No. 81 in the Bronx, New York City, and expecting to be a patient there again, I am glad to say that not only myself but numbers of the patients with whom I conversed would quickly volunteer if the United States needed their services in war.

This Country—*Our Country*—will never lack men to defend it. GEORGE S. GOLDIE.

Salem, Connecticut.

Parable *Re* the AAA

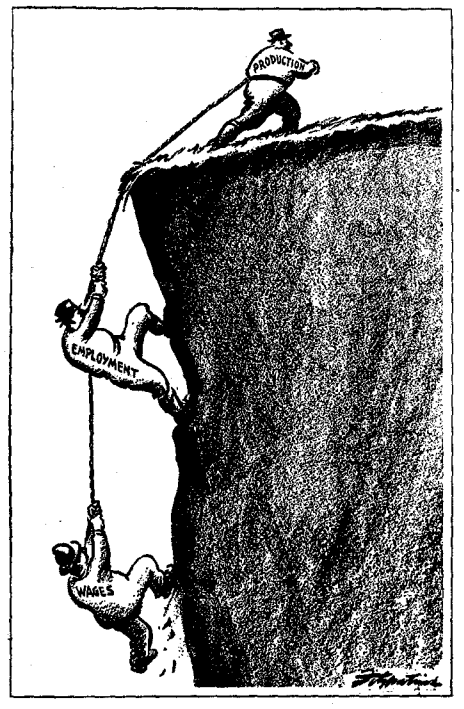
Sir:—A mother made a pan of doughnuts, and then stepped to the kitchen door and announced the fact to her hungry brood of twelve. A wild yell and a wild rush followed, with the result that the first six grab[bed] all the doughnuts, and the other six set up an unearthly howling protest with a frantic appeal to the mother.

The mother, with an amazing smile, said: "We will settle this matter with a referendum. Only those who have the doughnuts will be permitted to vote."

The vote was an overwhelming victory for those possessing the doughnuts; but the poor, laughing, smiling, grinning mother was declared insane. O. B. WHITAKER.

Weaubleau, Missouri.

Sir:—Whether we consider the processing tax imposed by the AAA fair or not, one thing is certain: The wage-earners of the country pay the greater part of it. Bread, meat, and cheap



Always the Last One Up

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

clothing constitute the chief reward of the laborer. Necessarily, he requires as much substantial food as the capitalist (more perhaps).

The wage-earners are greatly in the majority, so, necessarily, they must pay most of the tax. Perhaps the sponsors of the tax consider that those who eat most should pay most; but neither they, nor those in sympathy with them, offer such an explanation.

Anyway, it is a heavy burden on those least able to bear it. A. J. SHELTON.

Merriam, Kansas.

Butchered Speech

Sir:—I was greatly interested in the illumination shed upon the style and title of the Negus by C. Van H. Engert, in a recent issue of THE DIGEST.

"High'leh Selah'seh" may mean something to some people, but to me, "High" as a phonetic, with two mute letters, is abused, and the apostrophe has never been used as a diacritical sign.

As a philologist, Mr. Engert seems to be a distinguished diplomat.

I am in the dark as to the meaning of the word "sanction."

A. J. DRAPER.

San Fernando, California.

[See THE LITERARY DIGEST, issues of August 31, page 12, and October 19, page 25, and Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, page 2169, of the 1935 edition.—*Editor.*]

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Old Order Gone

Sir:—A recent statement by a spokesman for the Young Republicans, while attacking the New Deal, admits the impossibility of returning to the Old Order, and undertakes to offer something better than Roosevelt is endeavoring to give. That is constructiveness, and an honest bid for consideration from an intelligent electorate.

The Hoover-Knox-Mills-Wadsworth blubbering for the return to the Old Order is crying over spilled milk. "The mill will never grind with the water that is past." Mark Hanna *laissez faire* has turned the wheels for the last time. The Old Order is gone.

Dallas, Texas. GEORGE L. PAYNE.

Santa Claus F. D. R.

Sir:—The Fulton Democratic Club, Inc., of Baltimore, Maryland, is assuming early the burden of urging all good people, Democrats and others, who have a sense of gratitude, to lose no time in "falling in line" in back of the President's reelection, and thus take no chance of returning to Hooverism, and governmental stagnation.

We are proud of our President, a human Santa Claus to the common people, a salvation to business, and a godsend to the banks, and wish him Godspeed, reelection, good health, and longevity. JULIUS P. ROBINSON.

Baltimore.

In Praise of Hoover

Sir:—Thus far the blue ribbon catastrophe of the twentieth century was removal of Herbert Hoover from command of the Ship of State in the midst of the world's greatest depression.

He was overthrown by the great unthinking masses, whose pathetic faith in the magic of legislation to cure the ills of depression caused them to listen to and believe the glib and glittering promises of the prophets of a New Deal.

After three years experimenting with the fantasies of inexperienced Brain Trusters, ten millions of formerly self-respecting and self-supporting citizens are still on the dole, the public debt has been increased more than ten billion dollars, and the cost of living has skyrocketed.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the sane, sound, and time-tested policies advocated by Mr. Hoover would have brought us farther back on the road to normalcy than the half-baked schemes of reform so hurriedly and expensively attempted by his suave and sanguine successor. H. H. MANGUM.

Memphis, Tennessee.

Empire "Taking"

Sir:—I have been much amused by the various plaints that England's Empire has been won by conquest; and that she now tries to stop other belligerent nations from making war.

I seem to remember that America was "taken" from its native people, the so-called Red Indians! G. D. CLARKE.

Coventry, England.

Philippines

Sir:—We took the Philippines in 1898, in an uncivilized, semisavage state. At tremendous expense, we governed them, and developed them. They were treated as fairly, and probably advanced more than any of the home States. Now, thus educated and equipped, we are giving them self-government.

Would it not have been far better for them and for us, to have held them as a territory, and later, if they qualified, made them a State, governed at home and at Washington, just as any other State? Are there not many reasons, both for war and peace, why the Islands should have stayed American?

I am not criticizing. I am seeking a real reason for the present change.

Tuscumbia, Alabama. O. B. CLARK.

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Bulk, as you perhaps know, is lacking in the average "civilized" meal made up of delicate, over-refined foods. Saráka fills this gap in the daily diet — gives those intestinal muscles something on which to exercise—makes them work for a living. This action is so natural yet thorough that you will be reminded of your childhood days when constipation was something you never thought of.

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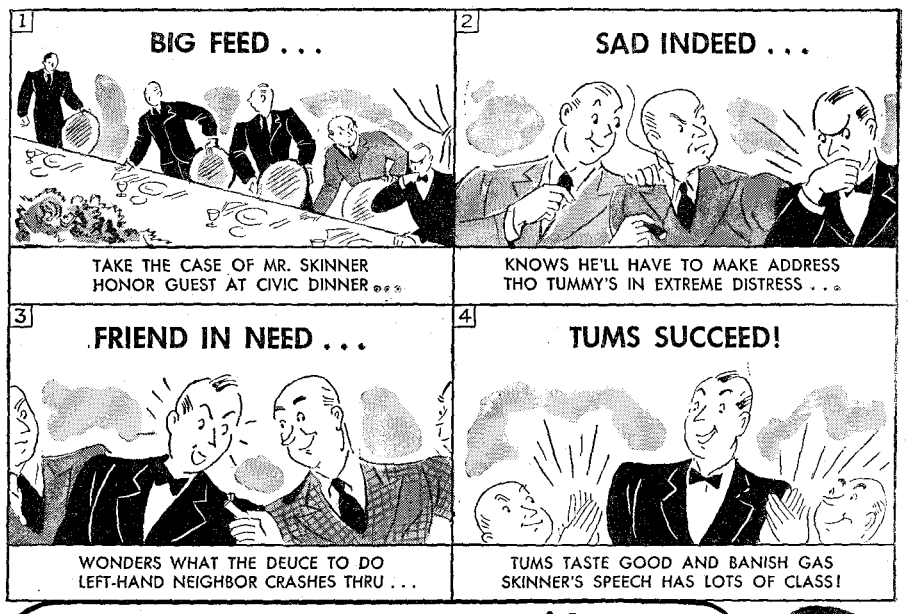
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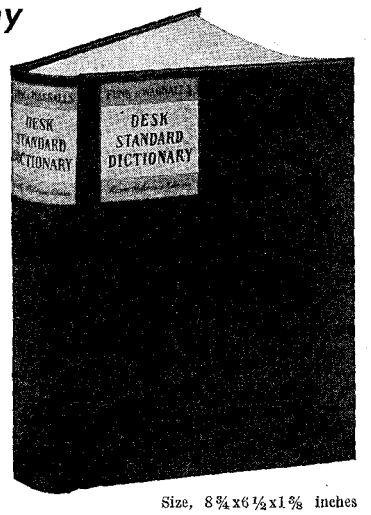

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Persons and Personalities

Baldwin: *John Bull*

Britain's Prime Minister Owes His Reputation to Single Speech

Winding up his campaign, Stanley Baldwin this week settled back in his home at No. 10 Downing Street to study the reaction of his face-to-face contact with the man in the street.

Britain's Prime Minister felt confident he would be head of the Government for the fourth time when all the General Election returns were counted. [See page 12.]

To many Britons the quiet-mannered Prime Minister typifies *John Bull*, recalling Rupert Brooke's

> "If I should die, think only this of me:
> That there's some corner of a foreign field
> That is forever England. . . ."

"He has constructed a stereotype of himself for the multitude in which there is exactly that dear familiarity the Englishman likes," writes Prof. Harold J. Laski, of the University of London, in *Current History*.

"There is nothing superficially remote or extraordinary about Mr. Baldwin.

Zeal for Countryside

"With his pipe, his round jolly face, his air of easy bonhomie, his liking for 'sound' books, his hatred of intellectual pretension, his real zeal for the countryside, his apparent and insistent simplicity, he seems just like one's neighbor who runs to catch the 9:15 at the suburban station every morning.

"Every one feels that with Mr. Baldwin in power, a man one knows is in power. Every one feels that he is in power, less because he wants to be there than because he feels the service of the State to be a moral obligation."

Indeed Professor Laski suspects most Englishmen would like to be the kind of man Mr. Baldwin is.

"He cares deeply for certain ultimate and intimate things that appeal deeply to Englishmen—a good novel, the pattern of English rural life, the central tradition of English poetry, the great exploit greatly achieved."

But Professor Laski asks: What is Mr. Baldwin's secret? And then proceeds to find the answer.

"He is a good speaker, with a beautiful voice and an occasional happy turn of phrase. But he is not a great orator in the sense of being able to dominate an audience as Mr. Asquith dominated the House of Commons and Mr. Lloyd George can dominate a vast audience anywhere.

"But he can do two things beyond the capacity of either. He can, where the supreme occasion calls for it, make the kind of speech his hearers will not easily forget."

All this notwithstanding, Mr. Baldwin, in the opinion of *Review of Reviews* (London), is not an average Englishman. "In strict ethnic truth, he is not entirely an Englishman. More of his immediate ancestors were Scots, Irish, and Welsh than English.

"That is the first thing to remember

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about Mr. Baldwin; the next that he belongs spiritually as well as in date to the nineteenth century. . . . He was born in 1867; educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, without any particular distinction; went from the University into his father's business [steel]: conducted the business after his father's death in 1908."

His Career

In fact, Mr. Baldwin succeeded his father in Parliament. He was forty; and nearly fifty before he attained minor office. Bonar Law, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, took him in as Parliamentary Private Secretary because he was honest and not given to intrigue.

From Financial Secretary to the Treasury he rose to Prime Minister, first in 1922, again in 1925-29 and once more was named last June.

He owes his reputation to a single speech. In October, 1922, virtually unknown, he sounded the Conservative Party cry to end the continued war-time Lloyd George Coalition Government. It sent him straight to Downing Street.

Last week he sounded the cry to keep another form of coalition rule—the National Government. What he wanted was a majority strong enough to continue in power another five years.

And many Britons felt he would win as in 1922.

Presidential Possibility

Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., is to-day the "only avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for President," according to Arthur Sears Henning in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"Undismayed by the pronouncements of the eastern Republican leaders that strategy calls for the nomination of a Western man, Mr. Fish is campaigning intensively for the nomination, offering himself to the West as a farmers' candidate, who, as a New York man, could be relied upon to put New York's highly essential forty-seven electoral votes in the Republican column."

Acme

Hamilton Fish, Jr., "the only avowed Republican candidate for President"

Hamilton Fish was born at Garrison, New York, December 7, 1888, and as Douglas Gilbert once wrote in the New York *Telegram*, "is the scion of an excellent family, the third generation to hold public office, his father having been a Congressman before him, and his grandfather Secretary of State for the eight years of Grant's two terms.

Made Sports Pages

"He's a Harvard man, class of 1910 [A.B. *cum laude*], and made the sports pages as Walter Camp's all-American tackle, from which position he captained the varsity eleven. . . .

"His personal fortune is a couple of million; he's traveled extensively, knows the Continent and its customs and manners, and is reasonably, rather basically, intelligent.

"At banquets and other affairs he is in great demand, usually delivering impassioned speeches on the perils of communism . . . and the burden of the farmers, of whom there are a good number in his district," Geoffrey T. Hellman once wrote in *The New Yorker*.

"In Congress his speeches, which are usually rather elaborate and full of classical allusions, are not always amiably received by his fellow members. One of the latter went so far as to refer to the gentleman from Putnam County as a common scold."

Careless in Dress

He is, said Mr. Hellman, "rather careless in dress, going in for sloppily-tied red cravats and baggy but well-cut blue suits. . . ." And he is "a great big boyish fellow of considerable charm.

"With Mrs. Fish and their two children, as well as two children by her first marriage, he divides his time between Washington, where he has a small house . . . Garrison, and Murray Bay, where he plays tennis and golf during the summer.

"He loves outdoor life and is a fair shot. . . . He has, to interviewers, a rather awesome habit of speaking of himself in the third person. He once emerged from a two-minute call on President Hoover with a fifteen-hundred-word release in the form of remarks he claimed to have made at that time."

In 1914 he was elected to the New York Assembly; served two years. To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edmund Platt in 1919 he was elected to Congress, where he has been ever since.

Led Hunt for Reds

His hunt for reds some years ago, climaxed in 1930 when he persuaded Congress to appropriate $25,000 for a committee to investigate communist propaganda in this country, got him much front-page publicity. It also got him some ridicule, notably when in Baltimore he raided a warehouse and discovered not red literature but a few crates of lettuce.

In the House he has fathered considerable legislation.

He has long championed Negroes' rights in this country. In the World War he went overseas as a captain of a Negro regiment and returned a major with the Croix de Guerre.

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Current Events

November 4.—Hurricane hits Miami, Florida, killing three, and injuring sixty-four; property damage estimated at $1,000,000.

In first ten months of year, United States Mints coined $28,186,143 in half-dollars, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies.

The Rev. James Charles Davey, Catholic clergyman and educator, dies at St. Joseph's Hospital in Philadelphia after week's illness.

City Council adopts Eastern Standard time for Chicago as all-year time system.

Five die as car hits cow and careens into 2,500-gallon gasoline transport near Eldorado, Kansas. Occupants of both vehicles burned beyond recognition.

Pay-roll robbers snatch $25,000 in currency from bank employee and wound unarmed motorist who pursued them, near Salem, Ohio.

Edsel Ford elected a trustee of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

November 5.—Two more slain in New York gangster feuds; "Chink" Sherman, old foe of "Dutch" Schultz, and unidentified man latest victims.

Federal officials plan housing areas safe from automobiles by placing houses between sidewalks and streets. Projects at Berwyn Heights, Maryland; Bound Brook, New Jersey; and Cincinnati, announced. Underpasses to be built for pedestrians to cross streets.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago arranges for City to finance City Opera Company for "popularization" of art; money to come from miscellaneous fund, licenses, etc., not taxes.

Harry W. Miller of Paw Paw, West Virginia, crowned "King" of apple domain, having raised this year 150,000 bushels, or an estimated 18,000,000 apples on 600 acres that once was barren land.

Election results may be found on pages five and six.

November 6.—Courts can not abridge newspapers' constitutional right to print proceedings of criminal trials, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals ruled, absolving six Houston newspaper men of contempt.

Brilliant throng attends opening of Fiftieth National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, New York City, six nations competing.

President approves $340,000 fund for three bridges on Inter-American Highway, part of which is already completed.

Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia University, tells Institute of Engineers that static can be eliminated from radio reception by employing air "underpass" to detour the static.

November 7.—Six bandits, machine-gun gang, rob mail of $46,450 on an Erie train at Garrettsville, Ohio, and escape in new car.

Public Utility Holding Company Act passed by Congress to give Government power to make sweeping reorganization of utility industry held unconstitutional "in its entirety" by Judge William C. Coleman in United States District Court at Baltimore.

Fifty-two persons, all accused of taking part in a $4,500,000 swindle, indicted in New York by a Federal Grand Jury in record mail-fraud prosecution.

His New Address

—*Shoemaker in the Chicago* Daily News

Vice President Garner and party aboard *President Grant* receive impressive welcome by beflagged craft and shouting citizens upon arrival in Manila Harbor to attend inauguration of new Philippine Commonwealth Government on November 15.

All thirteen member lines quit North Atlantic Continental Freight Conference and prepare for freight war on Atlantic in clash with German firms.

Dr. Dorothy Scarborough, author and Associate Professor of English at Columbia University, dies at her home on Morningside Drive.

Pennsylvania voters blot beer from at least 116 municipalities and liquor from 106 more in community referenda on retail sales.

Colorado House of Representatives votes to impeach Secretary of State James H. Carr for ten alleged acts of malfeasance in administration of State Liquor Licensing Department.

November 8.—Joseph P. Ryan, President of International Longshoremen's Association, announces shipping companies sending vessels into Lake Charles, Louisiana, port, will be boycotted.

Five bandits hold up National Bank in suburban Prospect Park, Paterson, New Jersey, and escape with $25,000.

Delegates to annual convention of American Association of Engineers, meeting in Chicago, adopt resolution urging restoration of name Hoover Dam to project now known as Boulder Dam.

Northern Air Transport Company announces that Jack Herman, pilot, and five passengers, missing six days on a flight from Dawson to Fairbanks, Alaska, were safe on island in Yukon River.

"Billy" Sunday Dead

The Rev. Dr. William Ashley ("Billy") Sunday died November 6 of a heart attack at the home of his brother-in-law in Chicago. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Sunday was born in Ames, Iowa, on November 19, 1863, the son of William and Mary Jane Sunday. When nineteen he was signed by Adrian ("Pop") Anson to play professional baseball with the original Chicago White Sox.

He quit baseball in 1890 and accepted a job with the Y.M.C.A. His first evangelical work was as assistant to Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. When Doctor Chapman accepted a pastorate "Billy" started on his own. He traveled over the country, preaching in his fiery, demonstrative way. He sent press-agents in advance, and carried his choir and ushers with him. Everywhere he went he turned crowds away.

In recent years he had been rather inactive, preaching only occasionally. He preached his last sermon October 27 last, in Mishawaka, Indiana.

His wife, Helen, and two sons, Paul T. and William A., Jr., survive.

Upon his death the New York *Herald Tribune* commented editorially: "The former baseball player who arose out of the sturdy, puritanical heart of the agrarian West to lead his flocks by the hundreds of thousands down the sawdust trail was a vital element in the color and character of his times."

World-Famous Scientist Dies

Dr. Henry Fairfied Osborn, world-famous scientist, author, explorer and President of the American Museum of Natural History from 1908 to 1933, died of heart disease in his study at Garrison, New York, on November 6.

Doctor Osborn was born at Fairfield, Connecticut, on August 8, 1857. He attended Lyons Collegiate Institute, was graduated from Princeton in 1877 and continued study in many American and European institutions.

While head of the Museum he built it up to become one of the finest of its kind in the world. He was instrumental in obtaining $11,000,000 in buildings and $20,000,000 in natural history exhibits. When he retired as President of the Museum he was made Honorary President. Scientific institutions and organizations throughout the world had honored him.

Doctor Osborn married Miss Lucretia Thatcher Perry. She died in 1930. Their children, Mrs. Robert Gordon McKay, Alexander Perry Osborn, Mrs. Jay Coogan and Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., survive.

The New York *World-Telegram* said of Dr. Osborn: "New York will regret his passing as one of its foremost citizens, an aristocrat who represented the best of a great tradition, a scholar and teacher who won the highest honors in his field, a brilliant historian."

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Sport and Sportsmen

No Scalps Wanted

Some Football Coaches Safe From Clutches of College Alumni

Hypnotized by the bromide that nothing succeeds like success, college alumni bawl and bellow for the scalp of the football coach whose team does not win most of its games.

Neither bellowing nor bawling has been heard this year at Notre Dame, California, Iowa, Princeton, Minnesota, and North Carolina. Last week these teams were considered among the nation's best along with Southern Methodist, Dartmouth, and Marquette. For at least another year their coaches will be immune to the hoarse harangues that hurtle from the throats of disgruntled alumni.

Relentless Spotlight

Elmer Layden, Notre Dame's thirty-two-year-old coach who has operated for two seasons under the relentless spot-light which beats on one of the country's most publicized and colorful elevens, finally has convinced the South Bend alumni that Notre Dame's football glory did not end with Rockne.

The 18—13 victory over Ohio State, rated the most perfectly functioning amateur football team in the country, will keep Layden on top this year no matter what happens before the season ends. The game wrenched a record for superlatives from the nation's football writers.

Ralph Cannon in the Chicago *Daily News* called that game "the masterpiece, the nugget of gold in the wastes of Sahara." He doubted that "anything like it will be done this year." Ted Husing, who described the game for the Columbia Broadcasting Company, wrote his impressions of the game for the New York *Daily Mirror*.

"The Fighting Irish, battered, beaten, and smeared, offensively and defensively, by the bafflingly deceptive forces of Ohio State," Husing wrote, "fought the minute-hand of the huge clock at the Columbus Stadium in one of the most rousing stretch finishes in the sixty-six-year history of football."

Before that game, Layden's team had beaten Kansas, Carnegie Tech, Wisconsin, Pitt, and Navy. Before the 1935 season started, Layden had written Ward Morehouse of the New York *Sun* that "our football chances for 1935 are not so bright."

One of "Four Horsemen"

One of the "Four Horsemen" with Harry Stuhldreher, Jim Crowley, and Don Miller, Layden has been coaching at Notre Dame only two years. He succeeded "Hunk" Anderson, who had the misfortune to succeed Rockne. Last year Notre Dame won six games, lost three.

Layden, whose brother Mike has been good enough this year to play regularly in the backfield, is married, and has a son and daughter. His wife is an ardent fan, but Layden tells her almost nothing about the team. He is six feet tall, weighs 160

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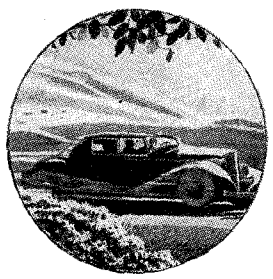

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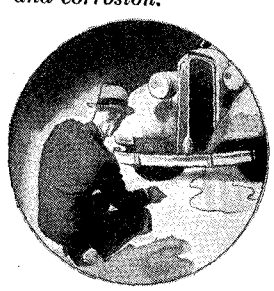

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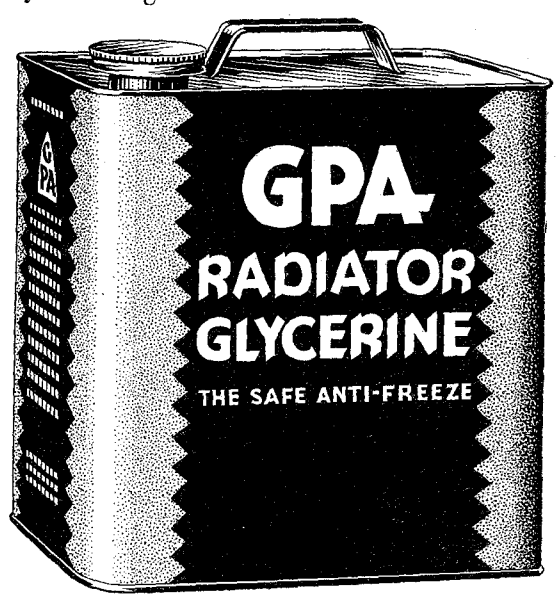

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pounds, has sharp features and is conservative in everything, including clothes. He smokes cigarettes constantly and is one of the most pessimistic and nervous coaches in the country.

Despite Notre Dame's victory in a game on which the national championship might have ridden, Bill Corum wrote in the New York *Evening Journal* last week that he was "not yet convinced that the gallant Notre Dame team I saw beat Ohio State could do the same by Princeton. . . . I have a feeling that the Tigers of Old Nassau are a little more cohesive, a little more of a settled, sure, powerful unit than either the Irish or the Buckeyes.

"Greatest Team"

"It is none of my business," Corum conceded candidly, "but it does seem a pity that what possibly is the greatest football team in the country, from coast to coast and North to South, may never be asked the question. I have seen most of the top clinkers except those in the Southwest and the Far West and Minnesota, and it is my hunch that the fastest-hitting, hardest-hitting team in all the land is the one that wears the black, orange-striped jerseys of the lads from Princeton town."

Unable to prove Corum's contention for the simple reason that Princeton cannot play all the leading teams in the country, Herbert Orin Crisler, christened "Fritz" by Amos Alonzo Stagg, is another coach whose 1935 scalp is safe from screaming alumni. Last year Princeton dropped only one game, and that, to Yale, because the players were jittery rather than over-confident. This year the Tiger has lapped up a bowl of cream containing Penn, Williams, Rutgers, Cornell, and Navy.

Avoids Drudgery

Crisler emphasizes the necessity of making practice fun rather than drudgery. "If a boy detests football," he once said, "it is usually the fault of the coaching methods." He has been popular and successful at Princeton. He is thirty-six now, handsome, and still blushes when the story is told that he received more "mash" notes while playing football at Chicago than any other man on the squad.

Crisler played basketball at Chicago, also football and baseball. He missed election to Phi Beta Kappa by one unit because he cut chapel too many times. He was football coach at Minnesota in 1930 and 1931, and went to Princeton in 1932. The team went unbeaten in 1933.

He once refused to indorse the Chrysler automobile, which must have been a blow to the manufacturer. The indorsement would have been a "natural."

New Eleven Spotted

Unmentioned by Mr. Corum, was Carl Snavely's University of North Carolina eleven, which Dan Parker in the New York *Daily Mirror* last week spotted as "one of the several teams still eligible for the invitation to represent the East in the annual Rose Bowl game at Pasadena, California."

Last week the Tar Heels had beaten six opponents, had been scored on only three times, and were offering Don Jackson, triple-threat half-back, for All-America

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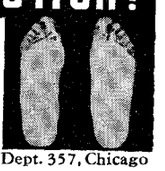

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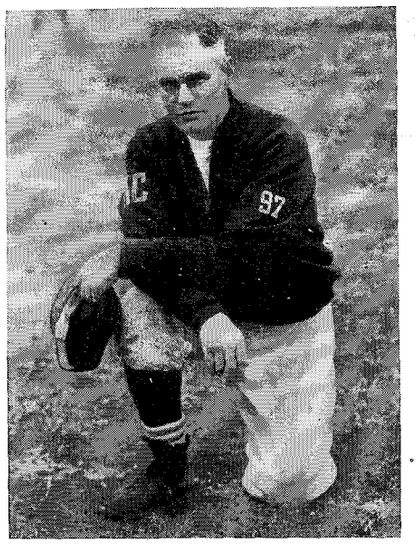

Carl G. Snavely: Alumni are not interested in his scalp this year

honors. Jackson and Dick Buck teamed in a passing combination to beat Duke and give North Carolina the 1934 State Championship.

Snavely, who went to North Carolina last year from Bucknell, where his teams won forty-two games, lost sixteen, and tied eight, is one of the lesser known coaches in the country. Using a modified Warner system consisting of a single wing-back formation and triple-threat plays from punt formation, Snavely found a suicide schedule and mediocre material at Chapel Hill. In 1933, North Carolina won four, lost five.

But under Snavely last year, the team won seven, lost one and tied another. This year, the team uses a more deceptive attack of reverses, intricate "end-arounds," and plenty of laterals.

Photographs Play

Neither blustering nor sarcastic, Snavely is a teetotaler, keeps the same training rules he lays down for his players, and has combined his hobby of motion-picture photography with his job. He takes motion-pictures of all scrimmages and games the Tar Heels play and has his own projector and screen in his home. He shoots the pictures slow-motion on his screen with note-book in hand. He is one of the best amateur movie cameramen in the country.

Snavely, who is forty, has blond hair, weighs 185 pounds, is under six feet. He talks slowly and deliberately, and cracks jokes which seem to have inspired hard work from his men. He is an A.B. and M.A. and has taught mathematics, physics, chemistry, and rhetoric. He shoots golf in the low eighties and used to sing in the Methodist choir at Bucknell. His son, Carl, Jr., is sixteen, as tall as his father, and plays tackle on the Chapel Hill High School team.

Snavely has been influenced by every system he has seen.

"I learn something new, something I want to try out myself every time I go up against another coach," he said.

To date his catholic quest for a football education has been depressingly disastrous to North Carolina's opponents.

Sport Shots

Baseball: Major-league magnates have tried to increase their business with such devices as night baseball, ladies' days, and synthetic double-headers. Business was better in the National League last season than it has been in years.

Last week, Ford Frick, youthful, resourceful President of the Senior Circuit, who used to deliver a radio sports-talk in a droning, but popular voice, launched a campaign to find out why the baseball business wasn't "even better." To men fans, women fans, and potential fans he sent representatives who asked questions designed, according to Rud Rennie, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "to entice persons who have drifted away from the ball-parks, or who never have been in one."

* * *

Olympics: Last week's developments in the Olympic Games situation included: William J. Bingham, Harvard's Director of Athletics, let fly a sizzling attack on "propaganda against American participation" by persons using methods "contrary to all codes of sportsmanship."

Realmleader Adolf Hitler promised Count Henri Baillet-Latour, Chairman of the International Olympic Committee, that during the games next year all anti-Semitic placards would be removed both at the winter and summer games. The Count announced an investigation had established that Germany was living up to the Olympic Rules.

Helene Mayer, German-Jewess and woman fencing star, declared she would accept Germany's invitation to compete in the games if her full citizenship rights were assured beforehand.

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FOOTBALL

Carnegie Tech.

Chyczewski—on the field, *che-zoo'ski.*
Miklaucic — *mc-clou'chick, clou* of *cloud.*
Spisak—*i* of *police:* hence, *spee'zak.*
Trbovich—insert *u: turb'o-vitch.*

Indiana

Antonini—short *i's: an-to-nin'i.*
Cavacini—as if *cav-a-see'ny.*
Dal Sasso—as spelled: *dal sass'o.*
Dileo—stress on *dil: dil'e-o.*

Princeton

Groel—rimes with *droll.*
Salsich—as if spelled *saul'zik.*
Stoess—rimes with *gross.*

Tulane

La Rocca—as if *lay rock'a.*
Memtsas—silent *t: mem'sas.*
Schneidau—as if *sny'dow.*
Thames—on the field, *tims.*

West Point

Kopcsak—as if *cope'sack.*
Nazzaro—second *a* broad: *na-zah'ro.*

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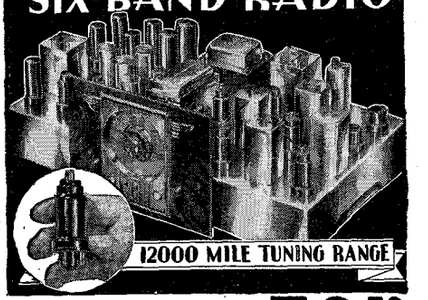

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Recovery: Business and Labor to Confer

Leaders to Consider Measures to Fill Void Left by NRA; Move to Set Up Modified Law Debated; Berry Hopes New Wide-Spread Cooperation Can Be Established

Business and labor leaders received invitations to a Washington conference last week.

Starting December 9, they will "engage in round table discussions looking to the furtherance of the best means of accelerating industrial recovery, eliminating unemployment, and maintaining business and labor standards."

"It is industry's party," declared Maj. George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation. He guaranteed, as President Roosevelt's representative, "complete freedom of action" from governmental interference.

"I haven't the slightest doubt in the world," Mr. Berry revealed, "that the outstanding consideration will be legislation, pro and con.

"We are not pushing anything down anybody's throat," the Major asserted. "I want this conference to be as self-determining as possible. I have said consistently, 'we are asking you to determine your own course.' My plan is to let them write their own ticket."

Poll of Business

Major Berry started his drive early in October by polling business leaders on their desire for a conference. He announced that, of 2,300 replies to the poll, 73 per cent. represented unqualified acceptances, 23 per cent. were non-committal, and only 4 per cent. expressed opposition.

Labor generally approved, Mr. Berry said, admitting that some strong industrial organizations expressed disapproval.

"There have been reports circulated from Washington that large segments of industry view with favor some form of new legislation to supplant the illegalized National Industrial Recovery Act," stated C. L. Bardo, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. "The information which comes to me indicates definitely that virtually no sentiment exists among either large or small manufacturers for a new attempt by the Federal Government to regulate local industrial operations."

"The best way to find out how business men regard proposals to perpetuate the NRA in some modified form," the Washington *Post* (Ind.) commented, "is to give them full and free opportunities to discuss the question in its various aspects."

The Automobile Manufacturers' Association and other trade bodies lined up against the NRA.

"It is now clear to us," Alfred Reeves, Vice President of the automobile group, wrote, "that the only purpose of these meetings is to consider further NRA legislation or a substitute for it. This industry does not believe that a substitute for NRA will help the industry or its employees, but on the contrary that it will do harm. Progress of the industry in recovery has been greater since the code terminated."

Wide World

C. L. Bardo: He did not think there was much sentiment for a new NRA

"There is something pathetically naïve about the whole affair," the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) said. "Here is business getting along fairly well without an NRA. Here is the Administration hoping that business can be induced to accept another such recovery scheme. And here is Mr. Berry setting the stage for the event in the apparent belief that not only must the NRA be revived in the interest of recovery, but that business will take the same view."

Berry, high in the councils of organized labor and a big farmer, firmly believes that something will come out of the conferences. On his own at the age of five, after moonshiners killed his father, a United States marshal, he drove upward from dishwasher and printer's devil to become President of the International Pressmen's Union.

"I am actuated by a compelling belief in the principle of cooperation," he said.

"It is my conviction that if management and labor, comprising industry, confer and are able to decide what action will most effectively promote and stabilize the well-being of industry in the United States, lasting and constructive results will be achieved."

Kellogg Raises Wages

W. K. Kellogg, Michigan breakfast-food maker, last week raised wages of men workers 12.5 per cent. At the same time, he said the six-hour day and thirty-six-hour week had come to stay.

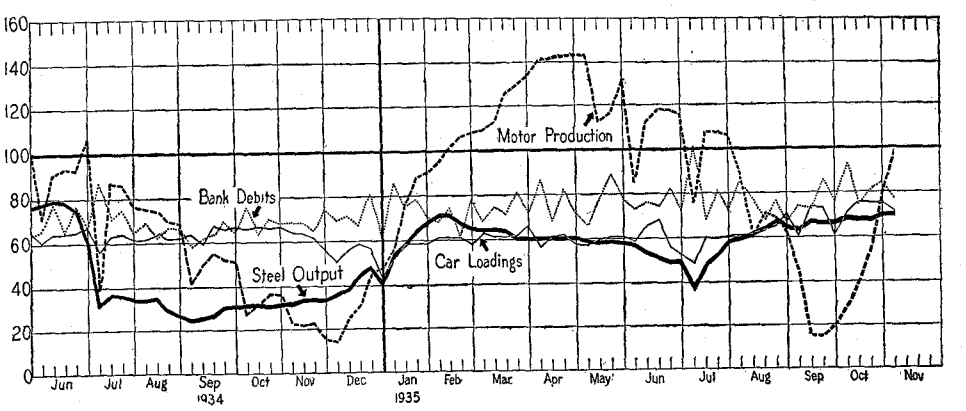
The wage increase, Mr. Kellogg explained, lifts the pay of Kellogg Company workers to the levels that prevailed under the eight-hour day, abolished December 1, 1930. Two years ago the company raised women's wages for six hours to the level formerly fixed for eight.

"There is no doubt in my mind," the Battle Creek capitalist said, "that the solution of the unemployment problem in the United States lies in spreading employment among more workers without decreasing their buying power through reduced wages. By wages, I refer to the amount in a man's pay envelop—not the hourly rate.

"This isn't just theory with us. We have proved it by five years' actual experience. We have found that, with the shorter working day, the efficiency and morale of our employees is so increased, the accident and insurance rates are so improved, and the unit cost of production is so lowered that we can afford to pay as much for six hours as we formerly paid for eight. The company is more than satisfied with the results."

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* applauding the Kellogg statement, commented:

"We do not see how these conclusions can be successfully disputed."



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly average of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ended November 2

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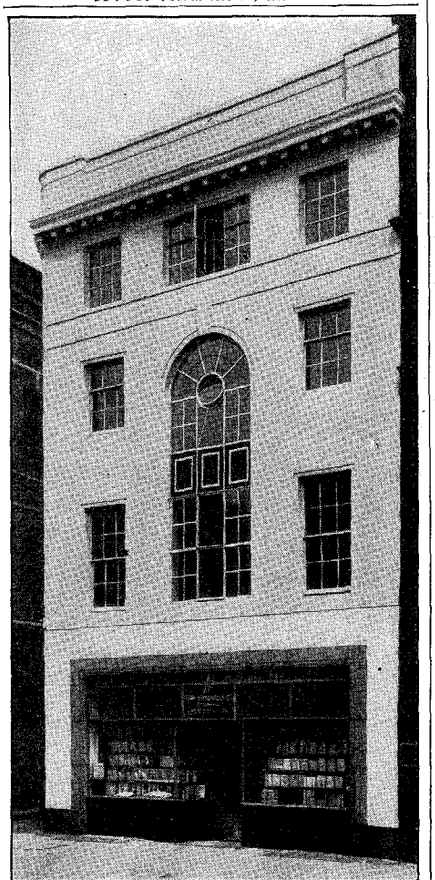

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China's Silver Program

Nationalization Among Four Steps Toward Monetary Reform

Most American newspapers last week laid the cause of China's new monetary reform program on America's door-step. Back of it, said a virtually unanimous editorial chorus, lay this country's Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

This Act instructed the United States Treasury to buy silver until the value of its silver stock reached one-third of the value of its gold stock, or until the market price of silver reached $1.29 an ounce.

Program Outlined

The Chinese program, announced by Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, provided four reform steps—nationalization of silver; restriction of bank-note issues to three government-owned banks; stabilization of the Chinese dollar at its present level, and legalization of bank-notes for payment of all debts which provide for payment in silver.

"With the abandonment of the gold standard in recent years by many leading nations and the rapid rise in the world price of silver," Finance Minister Kung explained, "China's currency became seriously overvalued. There have been severe internal deflation, growing unemployment, wide-spread bankruptcies, a flight of capital abroad, a fall in government revenues and an adverse balance of payments."

Prices Depressed

This, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) commented, "is merely another way of saying that when the United States went into the silver market and purchased more than 500,000,000 ounces of the metal on the theory that such marketing would restore a lost buying power to the 'silver nations' of the world and hence help American commerce, the immediate result was the depressing of commodity prices in those nations—of which China is the most important—in terms of high-priced silver."

Before the Silver Purchase Act became law in June, 1934, the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.-Rep.) noted, the world price of silver was about forty-four cents an ounce. Now it is sixty-six cents. In the first eight months of 1934 the United States sold to China nearly $51,000,000 worth of goods. In 1935's first eight months United States sales to China totaled only $26,000,000.

Silver Too Dear

"By now it should be perfectly clear," *The Chronicle* contended, "that we do not sell our goods in silver-using countries by making silver too dear to be used as money by their peoples."

The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.) saw a ray of hope in the course of events. Referring to the silver bloc in Congress, it said:

"If the failure of their millennial predictions to materialize serves to quiet their persistent yammering, some benefit may yet be derived from the purchase plan, altho a high price will have been paid for it."

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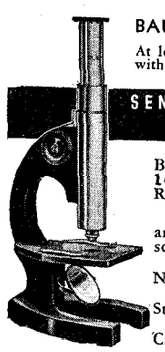

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Independents' Car-Sales Up

Manufacturers Not Allied With Big Three Profit by Buying Spurt; Nation-Wide Optimism at Motor Shows in Seventeen Cities

Early introduction of 1936 models lifted motor-car sales merrily skyward last week.

Most companies at New York City's National Automobile Show reported sales figures up 50 to 100 per cent. over the exhibit of 1935 models, held last January. Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper reported sales made at shows in five cities 30 to 40 per cent. above the last previous displays.

Independent motor manufacturers supply only about 8 per cent. of the domestic passenger market. But at last week's shows the independents reported sales increases generally in pace, percentagewise, with the sales of the Big Three—Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler. This week shows in seventeen cities displayed automotive products to the public.

Five Major Points

"Five major qualities are demanded by American automobile buyers to-day—style, performance, size, safety, and ruggedness," says Roy D. Chapin, President of Hudson Motor Car Company, largest of the independent group.

This year, the public responded to Mr. Chapin's efforts to put these qualities into new cars by registering 41,660 Terraplanes and 16,389 Hudsons in the nine months ended September 30. Registrations of Terraplanes jumped 25.5 per cent., compared with the same period last year. Hudsons climbed 3.4 per cent.

"Larger earnings in the first half of this year, and in prospect for the final quarter, presage a moderate profit for the full year 1935, compared with the deficit of $2.10 per share in 1934," commented Standard Statistics Company, Inc.

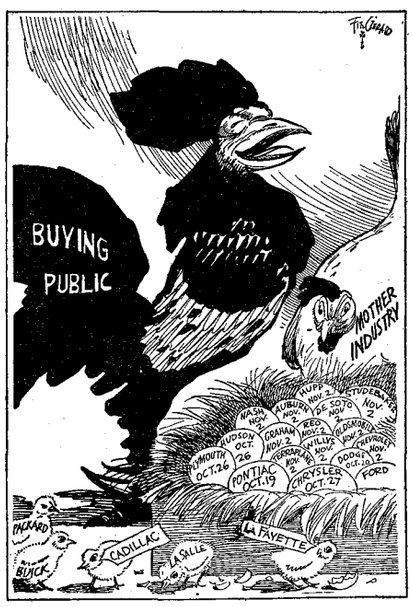
Packard, headed by Alvan Macauley, quiet West Virginian, added a medium-priced car to its list and chalked up the biggest relative increase in registrations in the whole automobile field. Registrations jumped from 4,837 in the first nine months of last year to 24,047 in the nine months ended September 30, an increase of 397.1 per cent.

Commenting on the Company's third-quarter statement, showing a net profit of $486,000, equal to 3 cents a share on the common stock, *Barron's*, New York financial weekly, remarked:

"While in comparison with the June-quarter net of $1,500,000—10 cents a share—profits for the latest period were small, seasonal influences were in evidence, and profits contrasted sharply with the $2,380,000 loss in the September quarter of 1934."

Registrations of Nash and LaFayette, made by Nash Motors Company, ran 60 per cent. ahead of last year in the first eight months. In the nine-months' period, LaFayette figures leaped to 13,715, an increase of 108.6 per cent. over the same period last year.

Willys-Overland Company, tho in receivership, boosted its nine-months' registrations of new Willys 33.8 per cent. Hupmobiles climbed 33.3 per cent.; Grahams, 21 per cent.; and Reos, 1.7 per cent.



Peep! Peep!

—*FitzGerald in the* Automotive Daily News

Auburn Automobile Company, showing a jump of 10.1 per cent. in registrations, broadens its sales-front with introduction of the new Cord, described by *The Wall Street Journal* as "a long, low, sleek, front-drive car."

Studebaker, emerging from receivership in March of this year, showed a drop of 8.3 per cent. in the nine-months' period. The company has prepared to regain lost ground by offering improved lines of Dictators and Presidents, both equipped with the automatic "hill-holder." The device permits a driver, whose car is stopped on an up-grade, to remove his foot from the brake-pedal without having the car backing down-hill.

Revival Forecast

The New York *Herald Tribune*, noting that the independent companies beginning to show profits "can be counted on the fingers of one hand," went on to say:

"But it could scarcely be expected that the ravages of a long depression could be erased within a few months, especially among the smaller units within an industry.

"Meanwhile, all is by no means financially dark for the smaller auto companies. For one thing, the depression has weeded out many concerns not strong enough to survive a protracted period of price-cutting and low earnings, leaving the market in the hands of a much smaller group of companies than five years ago. For another thing, there is already evidence that with the revival of car-buying there has also been a return of interest in intermediate and higher-priced cars."

Business Notes

On November 1, 1935, the New York Stock Exchange reported last week, its 1,168 listed-stock issues aggregated 1,307,139,275 shares, with a total market value of $43,002,018,069.

"The Stock Exchange compiles each month the market valuation of all listed shares," commented the New York *Times*, "obtained through multiplying the number of shares listed for each stock by that stock's month-end quoted price. Computed on this basis, it makes October's increase in total valuation $2,522,713,000 and the increase since the first of April $12,065,918,000."

The average value of all shares listed on November 1, 1935, equaled $32.90, compared with $30.97 on October 1, and $24.22 on November 1, 1934.

* * *

In October, Montgomery Ward & Co. reported last week, the large mail-order house set an all-time sales record. October sales, amounting to $35,897,447, were the largest in the company's history.

For the first nine months, sales mounted to $217,207,992, compared with $182,409,843 in the same period of 1934.

October sales exceeded those of October, 1934, by 20.8 per cent. For the nine-months' period the percentage increase was 19.

* * *

In October, too, the Bell Telephone System reported last week, 62,600 more telephones jingled throughout the country than jingled in September.

The excess of installations over withdrawals topped October figures for every month since 1929.

"From the view-point of telephone-station development," noted *The Wall Street Journal*, "September is normally the best month of the year. Assuming on a conservative basis that gains of 30,000 stations are achieved in both November and December, a nef gain of 420,000 stations is indicated for the Bell System for the full year. This would compare with a gain of 298,000 stations last year, and a loss of 633,000 stations in 1933."

* * *

Railroad Data, speaking for the Committee on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads, compared last week railway operation of Class I lines in 1922 and 1934:

In 1922—The average freight-train consisted of thirty-eight cars.

In 1934—This figure had been increased to forty-six cars, an increase of 21 per cent.

In 1922—Each freight-train performed each hour on the average a service equivalent to carrying 7,479 tons of freight for the distance of one mile.

In 1934—This figure had been increased to 11,225 ton miles, an increase of 50 per cent.

In 1922—163 pounds of coal were required in freight service to move 1,000 tons of freight and equipment for the distance of one mile.

In 1934—This figure had been reduced to 122 pounds, a reduction of 25 per cent.

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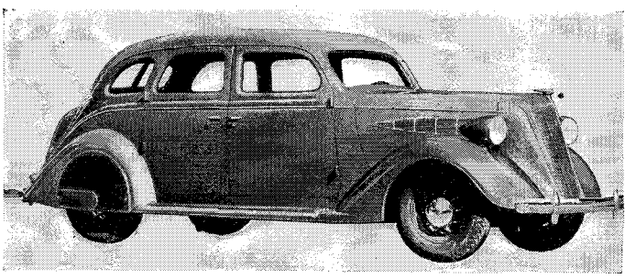
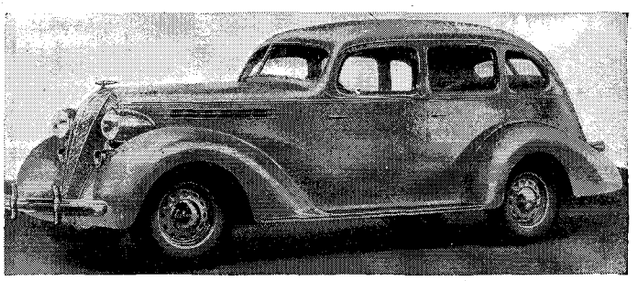
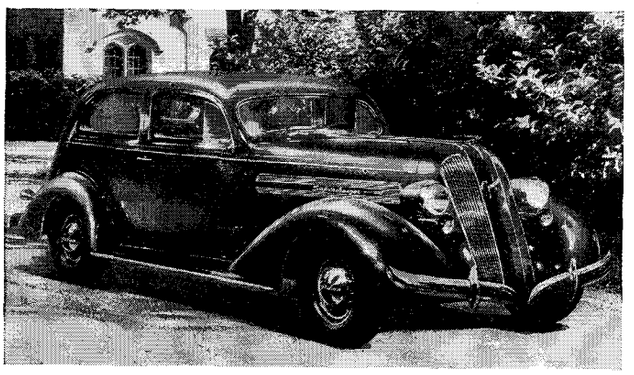


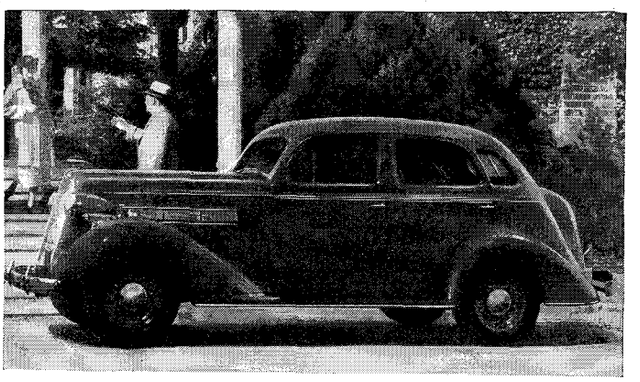
Nash



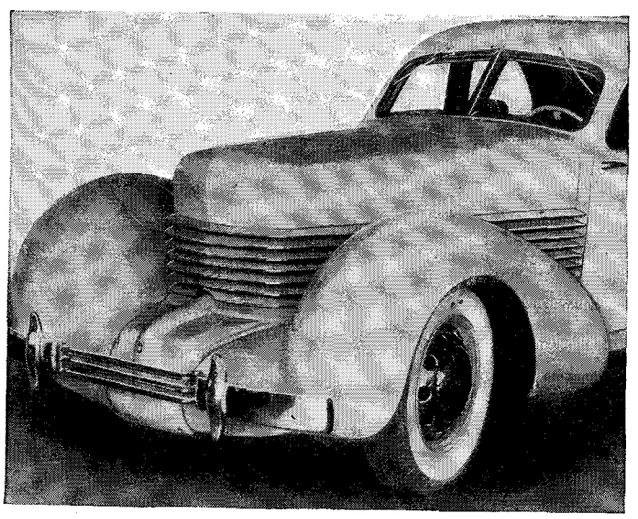
Terraplane



Graham

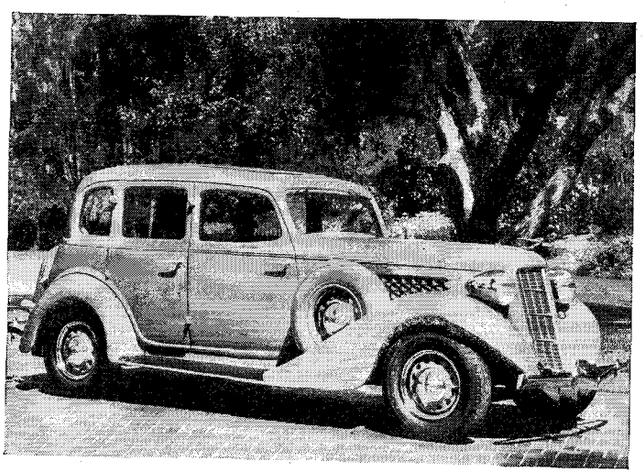


Reo



Cord

Lincoln-Zephyr



Auburn

Hupmobile

What the 1936 Models Look Like (*Continued From Last Week's* LITERARY DIGEST)

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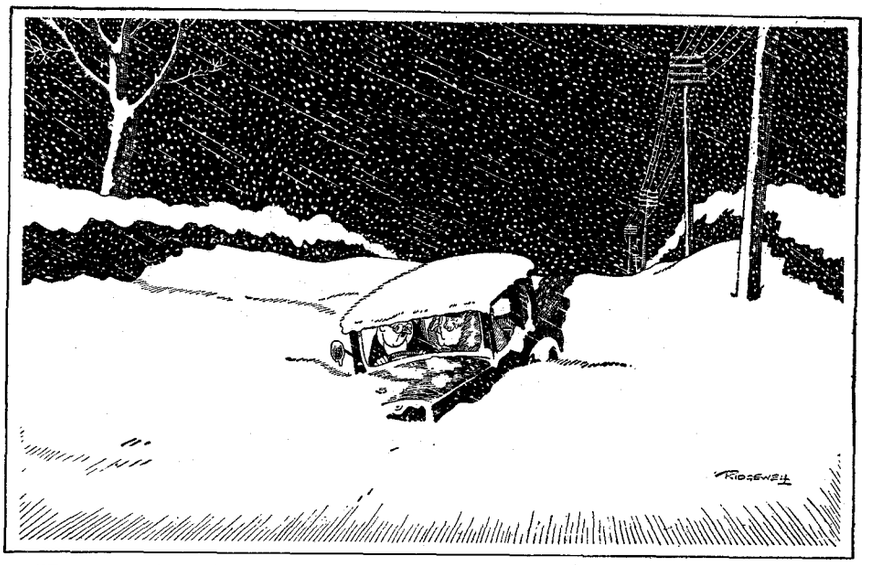
The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)



"But, my dear, I did put the chains on!"

—The Humorist *(London)*

Right in Style.—"Women in Paris are now wearing coats of banana skins," says a fashion writer. So for that matter are bananas.—*Punch (London).*

Filial Love.—DAD—"Son, I'm spanking you because I love you."

SON—"I'd sure like to be big enough to return your love."—*The Nebraska Farmer.*

Query.—Austin Butcher, Jr., of the Altoona *Tribune*, doesn't understand why goods sent by ship constitute a cargo, while goods sent in a car are a shipment.—*Topeka Journal.*

Higher Mathematics.—VISITOR—"If your mother gave you a large apple and a small one and told you to divide with your brother, which apple would you give him?"

JOHNNY—"D'ye mean my big brother or my little one?"—*American Humorist.*

Who Wouldn't!—A candidate for the police force was being verbally examined. "If you were by yourself in a police car and were pursued by a desperate gang of criminals in another car doing forty miles an hour along a lonely road, what would you do?" The candidate looked puzzled for a moment. Then he replied: "Fifty."—*Toronto Globe.*

Teaching Mrs. to Drive.—"Now, we're all set. Just turn the jigger over and push on the hickey with your left hand and pull down on the other little jim-crack with your right, then press down the doodad with your foot and pull the thingumbob at the same time, and when it starts you push down on the doofunny with your left foot and yank the umptydiddy back, then let up on the foot dingus and put your other foot on the hickey-madoodle; and don't forget to push down on the hootnanny every time you move the whatyoumaycallit, and you'll be hunky-dorey, see?"—*Troy Times-Record.*

No Leisure.—A farmer who went to a large city to see the sights engaged a room at a hotel and before retiring asked the clerk about the hours for meals.

"We have breakfast from 7 to 11, dinner from 12 to 3, and supper from 6 to 8," explained the clerk.

"Look here," inquired the farmer in surprize, "what time am I goin' to see the town?"—*Houston Post.*

An Adventurer.—"Hard work never killed anybody," said the father.

"That's just the trouble, Dad," returned the son. "I want to engage in something that has the spice of danger in it."—*Christian Register.*

Baby Better Join the Army.—The wife of a German workman employed in a perambulator factory tried to induce him to steal a perambulator for their baby.

He refused to do this, but agreed to purloin sufficient parts to make a complete machine.

The great day for the assembly of the parts arrived. After five hours the wife went out to their back-yard and found her husband in a state of exhaustion.

"It's no good," he said. "It always comes out a machine-gun."—*London Observer (England).*

Official Report.—Recently a would-be chicken fancier had some difficulty with her flock and wrote the following letter to the Department of Agriculture:

"Something is wrong with my chickens. Every morning when I come out I find two or three lying on the ground cold and stiff with their feet in the air. Can you tell me what is the matter?"

After a little while she received the following letter from the Department:

"Dear Madam. Your chickens are dead."—*The Nor'west Farmer.*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Watch That Bugle!—While a burglar sounds "Taps," the president will lay a wreath.—*New Orleans paper.*

Mermaids?—

GALS DELAYING
LUSITANIA HUNT

—*Boston paper.*

Might Need Overhauling.—1934 Ford Coupe. Owner died. Was in storage six months. New in every respect.—*Montgomery (Ala.) paper.*

Realization.—I stared rather soberly into my mirror that night as I combed my lone straight hair, getting ready for bed. I knew I was not very pretty.—*New York magazine.*

Must Have Broken the Seismograph.—The first faint but comiraun ocinkssgoRtieufassn taoh hrdlSHRDLUCMFWYPPUPU ominous crackings of the Russian collapse were already being heard.—*Memphis paper.*

A Crying Need.—In a report submitted by the Home Mission Board earlier to-day it was said one of the Church's greatest needs at the present time was to increase millionaries' salaries. Many of them were finding it difficult to provide for even the bare necessities of their families, the report said.—*Toronto paper.*

Try Him at Fullback.———, 618-pound sub halfback, stepped out when the second half began.—*Tacoma (Wash.) paper.*

Quite a Record.—It is believed that he took part in a number of pay-roll robberies in 1921, 1822, and 1923 and the early part of 1824, before he left this city.—*Philadelphia paper.*

An Hospitable Act.—Altho strictest secrecy was maintained regarding the discussions of the meeting of the board of directors of the Suez Canal, it was authoritatively learned that the canal will remain open for the use of all nations during the hospitalities in Ethiopia.—*New York City paper.*

Gluttony.—

NIPPON ARMY OFFICIAL
CHOKED ON HUGE LINER

—*Springfield (Mo.) paper.*

Page Scotland Yard!—Here's farming that is farming:

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, United States Minister to Denmark, said in an address here that farm cooperatives in Denmark were so efficient that a faulty egg received in a shipment to England can be traced to the men that laid it.—*Baltimore paper.*

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